

How To Stay Married

(and why)

By Belinda Luscombe

#### The Gospel According to Trump

The GOP's presumptive nominee is on a crusade to win over the Christian gatekeepers

By Elizabeth Dias 30



Trump is endorsed by Jerry Falwell Jr., president of Liberty University

#### **Cover Story**

#### **How to Stay Hitched**

Marriage has never been more challenging. But new data suggests that sticking it out is worth the struggle

By Belinda Luscombe 36

#### Trailblazers for the Next Generation

TIME selects 10 young men and women, including actor Saoirse Ronan and gymnast Simone Biles, whose work is changing the world 42

On the cover: Illustration by Brobel Design for TIME

4 | Conversation 6 | For the Record

#### The Brief

News from the U.S. and around the world

9 I What's behind a recent spate of digital bank heists

10 | Mass pardons throughout the world

12 Han Bremmer: Why Brexit could trigger turmoil

14 | Some states end the tampon tax

14 | The cell-phonecancer link

15 | Will Brazil pull off the Olympics?

16 | Ethiopia's megadam

18 | A deadly start to summer intensifies the migrant crisis

#### The View

Ideas, opinion, innovations

21 | Jeffrey Kluger on the death of Harambe the gorilla and the fallacy of parent-shaming

22 | A book about the present-as seen from the future

25 | Behind the idea of Islamic exceptionalism

26 | E-bikes face an uphill battle in the U.S.

28 | Joe Klein on how Hillary Clinton can beat Donald Trump at winning the news cycle

#### **TimeOff**

What to watch, read, see and do

53 I ESPN docu O.J.: Made in America

55 | Emma Cline's debut novel. The Girls

56 | New music from Tegan and Sara and **Chance the Rapper** 

59 | Paul Simon's great latest album

60 | Movies: Popstar and The Fits

61 | Quick Talk with Emilia Clarke: a review of Me Before You

63 | Susanna Schrobsdorff on learning to talk like a college student

64 | 13 Questions for General Motors CEO Mary Barra

> O.J. Simpson, page 53



TRUMP: PATRICK SEMANSKY—AP; SIMPSON:



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#### What you said about ...

BERNIE'S ENDGAME Our June 6 cover story on Bernie Sanders was "intriguing," wrote Ashok Kulkarni of West Palm Beach, Fla. He critiqued the Vermont Senator's "strategy of 'If you can't beat them, first join them, and then beat them from

within'"—and noted that he hoped it would lead to a GOP victory in November. Pancha Chandra lamented on Twitter that Sanders is "wasting everyone's time," but others disagreed. On Facebook, Andrew Chow had a simple answer to the headline wondering how far the candidate would go: "All. The. Way." Meanwhile Mary Anne Bowie of Sarasota, Fla., a devoted Sanders supporter, had praise for TIME's

'Sanders is not indebted to Big Business. He just wants to upgrade the standard of living for the working class.'

HERBERT PAIRITZ. Carlsbad, Calif.

coverage of his campaign but wished his face rather than his back had been on the cover. The image of Sanders speaking at a rally was, she wrote, "unflattering."

'Often a lady cleans the men's toilets and vice versa, and nobody gives a fig except prudish, spoiled Americans.'

LINZA HARTMANN, Olympia, Wash.

#### **BATHROOM BATTLE**

Michael Scherer's May 30 cover story on the fight over which lavatories transgender people can use led many to wonder how bathrooms became so fraught. The "ignorance" on the topic is "astounding," wrote Daniel Helminiak, a University of West Georgia psychology professor. Judith Mabel of Brookline, Mass., theorized that politicians are using the "nonissue" to distract voters. Lloyd Stuve of Savage, Minn., had a simple solution: "Male or female, you walk in, lock the door, do your job and then leave."



**NOW PLAYING** In this week's issue, TIME profiles extraordinary young people who are making a difference, in the worlds of art—like Irish actor Saoirse Ronan (above)—technology, activism and beyond. TIME's video team got up close and personal with these leaders to learn more about their work. See the results at time.com/nextgenleaders

#### AT THE MOVIES

TIME's video-illustrated roundup of the most anticipated summer films includes reboots (like Ghostbusters) and romance (like Me Before You)—and Pixar's only 2016 film, Finding Dory,

which arrives 13 years post-Nemo, Find the whole list at time.com/summer2016



IN THE TIME SHOP In honor of Father's Day, a new selection of prints from LIFE magazine's iconic photo collection—like Ed Clark's image of John F. Kennedy and daughter Caroline in 1958—is on sale for a limited time. See more at shop.time.com

AWARDED Citing her "emotional generosity," "deep curiosity" and "intellectual confidence." America Media and Yale's Saint Thomas More Chapel and Center have awarded TIME religion and politics correspondent Elizabeth Dias the 2016 George W. Hunt, S.J., Prize for Excellence in Journalism, Arts & Letters. Dias. who co-wrote TIME's 2013 Person of the Year profile of Pope Francis, will formally accept the \$25,000 prize at a ceremony in September.



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ERIC HOLDER, former U.S. Attorney General, referring to fugitive leaker Edward Snowden's disclosure of secret documents about American surveillance programs; Holder added that Snowden should still be punished for breaking the law

#### \$22,000

Estimated monthly rent for the nine-bedroom house the Obama family will move into after leaving the White House, in the posh Kalorama neighborhood of Washington, D.C.



4,100

Length in miles of an undersea cable Microsoft and Facebook are planning to build, connecting Virginia to Spain

#### 'THEIR SOULS SPEAK TO US.'

PRESIDENT OBAMA, on a historic visit to Hiroshima on May 27, remembering the 140,000 killed when the U.S. dropped an atomic bomb on the city during World War II; Obama called for an end to nuclear weapons



#### 'THIS WEEK WAS A MASSACRE.'

GIOVANNA DI BENEDETTO, a spokeswoman for Save the Children in Sicily, after more than 700 migrants trying to reach Europe drowned in the Mediterranean Sea in the span of three days

The X-Files Revival may return to Fox for the 2017–18 season, execs say



X-Men: Apocalypse Topped the box office but fell short of earlier installments amid bad reviews 'Four women doing any movie on earth will destroy your childhood?'

MELISSA MCCARTHY, actor, responding to online critics who object to the female-led cast of the upcoming Ghostbusters reboot, in which she stars





**35%** 

Percentage of dead or dying coral in a portion of the Great Barrier Reef off Australia, according to a survey

'The President that U.S. citizens must vote for is not that dull Hillary ... but Trump, who spoke of holding direct conversation with North Korea.'

HAN YONG MOOK, who described himself as a Chinese North Korean scholar, in an editorial published by North Korean state media outlet *DPRK Today*, supporting Donald Trump over Hillary Clinton for U.S. President

HOLDER, MCCARTHY: GETTY IMAGES; OBAMA: REDUX; X-MEN: 20TH CENTURY FOX; THE X-FILES: FOX; ILLUSTRATIONS BY BROWN BIRD DESIG





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Paul Fredrick

# TheBrief

'MARKETS LIKE GOOD NEWS AND DISLIKE BAD NEWS. BUT THEY DETEST UNCERTAINTY.' —PAGE 12



Congress will investigate the Federal Reserve's role in a February heist of Bangladeshi bank deposits

CRIME

# A new generation of bank robbers infiltrates global finance

By Haley Sweetland Edwards IT FEELS LIKE MAGIC: A FEW STROKES on a smartphone and your life savings appears on a glass screen, a collection of pixels in your palm. A few more clicks and the balance ticks up or down as funds appear or are whisked away to pay a bill or send money overseas, the result of an unseen digital dialogue between your bank and another, sometimes thousands of miles away.

This instant ebb and flow is made possible in part by a vast and powerful consortium called SWIFT, the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication, which facilitates the exchange of tens of millions of messages a day between thousands of financial institutions. It's the linchpin of the international banking industry, the invisible causeway on which global commerce hums.

But the reliability of this system is now in doubt. In February, hackers infiltrated Bangladesh's central bank and fired off three dozen forged SWIFT messages to other banks, requesting the transfer of roughly \$1 billion to accounts in Asia. While a misspelling in some of the messages raised a red flag in time to stop most of the transfers, the criminals succeeded in tricking the Federal Reserve Bank of New York into sending a Philippine bank \$81 million, much of which later vanished into the country's casinos. On June 1, the U.S. House Science Committee began looking into the heist.

It was one of the biggest bank robberies in history, but the amount of money was not the real worry—\$81 million is a tiny fraction of the billions moved in response to

SWIFT messages every day. What shook the banking community was the breach of trust. If the legitimacy of SWIFT messages is in doubt, then the entire industry—from personal money transfers to settling securities and derivatives transactions on a commercial scale—could grind to a halt. "This is a big deal," said SWIFT CEO Gottfried Leibbrandt at a financial-services conference in Brussels in late May. "There will be a before and an after Bangladesh."

The Bangladesh fraud was not an isolated incident. Investigators are now aware of two more commercial banks, in Ecuador and Vietnam, that were hacked in a similar way. The Ecuadorean bank lost at least \$9 million in the heist, while the Vietnamese bank identified the fraudulent SWIFT messages before acting on them. In May, researchers at the cybersecurity firm Symantec linked the attack on the Bangladesh bank to the hack on Sony in 2014, for which the FBI has blamed North Korea. Researchers say as many as half a dozen other banks may be infected with similar malware.

SWIFT, which is based outside Brussels, has scrambled to restore trust in its system by launching a new security program and begging its members to be more forthcoming about new breaches. In January 2015, after hackers first infiltrated the Ecuadorean bank's messaging system, the bank did not report the incident, a SWIFT spokesperson noted, denying bankers in Bangladesh and Vietnam information that might have helped them detect and prevent subsequent attacks. SWIFT also announced other security improvements, including new tools to remotely monitor messages and detect anomalies in the network, and an up-to-date two-step verification system.

Meanwhile, a host of industry insiders, including cyber experts at some of the biggest U.S. banks, have recently backed efforts to build a new system of global financial communication that employs what's known as blockchain technology, which is also used to transfer the digital currency Bitcoin. Under such a system, trust is established not through a centralized routing authority, like SWIFT, but through direct relationships, mass collaboration and code. "It's definitely a promising technology," said former Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation chair Sheila Bair, who also works with one company on the technology.

Liam O'Murchu, a researcher at Symantec, hopes that the recent SWIFT hacks will prompt a sea change in the financial industry. Now that hackers have demonstrated that they can exploit the SWIFT system, he said, banks should brace themselves for attacks on other parts of their digital networks, like those that manage stock prices. "It's a constant battle to keep up with these guys," he said, "to anticipate where they're going to go next."



#### **TRENDING**



# POLITICS The Libertarian Party picked former governor of New Mexico Gary Johnson to be its 2016 nominee for President. In 2012, Johnson became the party's

In 2012, Johnson became the party's most successful presidential candidate ever, receiving 1% of the popular vote.



HEALTH

A Pennsylvania woman was the first American to be infected with a "superbug," a bacteria strain resistant to a last-resort antibiotic. Although she recovered after taking a different drug, a top health official said it's "likely" more superbugs will be found but that public risk is minimal.



#### BUSINESS

Average compensation among 200 of the highest-paid CEOs fell 15% in 2015 to \$19.3 million, down from \$22.6 million in 2014, according to an analysis of U.S. companies with over \$1 billion in revenue that filed proxy statements by the end of April.

#### ROUNDUP

#### Free-for-alls

Zimbabwe pardoned at least 2,000 prisoners on May 23 in order to create more room in its congested national prison system. Here are recent mass pardons that have taken place, and why the prisoners were let go.

-Julia Zorthian

#### RURMA

President Thein Sein pardoned 6,966 people in July 2015 to free prisoners of conscience and others who had been purged by the country's military regime.



## M oo P p

#### **SOUTH KOREA**

Marking the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II, President Park Geun-hye pardoned 6,527 people in August 2015, including a handful of high-profile business tycoons, to boost the economy and buoy national spirits.

#### **CUBA**

The Council of State (led by President Raúl Castro) pardoned 3,522 prisoners before Pope Francis' visit last September, indicating improved relations with the Catholic Church.





#### ZIMBABWE

President Robert Mugabe pardoned roughly 2,000 people—including all juvenile and most female prisoners—reportedly because the country couldn't feed the growing number of inmates.





**ANIMAL ABUSE** A sedated tiger is carried out on a stretcher at Wat Pha Luang Ta Bua, a Buddhist site commonly known as the Tiger Temple, in western Thailand, on June 1. Wildlife authorities raided the temple, where some 137 tigers were kept, amid accusations that monks were illegally breeding and trafficking in endangered species. The bodies of 40 dead tiger cubs were later found on the premises. *Photograph by Dario Pignatelli*—Getty *Images* 

#### SPOTLIGHT

#### Iraq faces major challenges in the fight for Fallujah

The Iraqi military and its allied militias are engaged in intense fighting on the edges of Fallujah in an effort to reclaim the city from ISIS militants. The offensive is a critical test for Iraq's disparate armed forces in the broader war against ISIS, which seized a large portion of Iraq in 2014.

collateral damage An estimated 50,000 civilians remain trapped in Fallujah, roughly 40 miles west of Baghdad. ISIS is losing territory in both Iraq and Syria, and the militants may attempt to impose a high human cost for any military victory by pro-government troops. Iraqi forces cut the supply lines into Fallujah in February, placing the city under siege and forcing thousands of trapped civilians to go hungry.

**SECTARIAN CONFLICT** The Iraqi military is fighting alongside Shi'ite-majority militias

called Popular Mobilization Units. Backed by Iran, the dominant Shi'ite power in the Middle East, the militias arose in 2014 in response to the collapse of the Iraqi national army in the face of ISIS. Critics worry that sending the Shi'ite militias into Sunnimajority Fallujah is a recipe for sectarian violence, even if ISIS is defeated.

**POLITICAL FALLOUT** Should pro-government forces expel ISIS from Fallujah, they will face the difficult task of earning the trust of members of Iraq's Sunni Muslim minority, who have been skeptical of the central government in Baghdad in the years since the U.S. removed Saddam Hussein from

power in 2003. Sunnis lost the relative dominance that they had enjoyed under Saddam, himself a Sunni, and subsequent Shi'ite-led Iraqi governments have failed to bring Sunnis back into the political

process. Sunni alienation is one of the conditions that enabled ISIS—a Sunni-led group—to take control of Fallujah in the first place.—JARED MALSIN



#### LIVING IN BONDAGE

The 2016 Global Slavery Index estimates that 45.8 million people are enslaved through forced labor, debt bondage or human trafficking. Here are the estimated totals for six countries:



**Djibouti** 4,600



**Oman** 13,200



**Italy** 129,600



**Mexico** 376,800



**Russia** 1,048,500



**India** 18,354,700

THE RISK REPORT



#### A decision to exit the E.U. could leave Britain's economy paralyzed by uncertainty

**By Ian Bremmer** 

AFTER YEARS OF WAITING, JUDGMENT DAY FOR BRITAIN and the E.U. is almost here. On June 23, voters in the United Kingdom will decide whether their country should remain a member of the E.U. The outcome remains very much in doubt, but we can say with confidence that a vote in favor of "Brexit" would create lasting uncertainty and considerable market turmoil. The volatility could last for years.

Current polling suggests a tight finish. The "Remain" campaign looks to have a lead, but its margins appear to be narrowing, and those who say they're most likely to vote still favor Brexit. The "Leave" campaign has shifted its message to focus on the high levels of E.U. immigration into the U.K., stoking fears that open cross-border traffic could allow Europe's migrant crisis and terrorism risks to threaten Britons' economic and national security. All competitive elections are decided by turnout, and it's not yet clear whether fear of the potential economic impact of divorce from the world's largest economic club will trump British anger at European bureaucracy and worry that Europe's problems will spill into the U.K.

Also unclear is the true economic impact of a potential vote for Brexit. The British Treasury released a report in April that forecast a substantial loss of household wealth over time, along with falling exports, rising prices and a possible recession. The International Monetary Fund and the Bank of England have also warned of the recession risk. But leading advocates of Brexit dismiss these warnings as scaremongering

A vote in favor of Brexit would create lasting uncertainty and considerable market turmoil

that fails to acknowledge the full economic benefits of a lighter regulatory burden and new trade deals that could follow Britain's withdrawal. Open Europe, a think tank that has been skeptical of the E.U., has argued that Brexit would create a permanent boost for the British economy. Multiple studies have produced a broad range of estimates, leaving each side to charge the other with bias—and leaving voters wondering if any of these reports can be believed.

WE CAN FORECAST with confidence, however, that a vote to leave the E.U. would create a period of lasting uncertainty for Britain and its economy. It's reasonable to assume that the Conservative Prime Minister David Cameron, who has campaigned hard for the Remain side, would be forced to resign. The most obvious replacement would be former London mayor Boris Johnson, the face of the Leave campaign,



The "Leave" side could benefit from a higher voter turnout

who once promised to follow the Brexit vote with a referendum in support of a new E.U. treaty that is "fairer" to Britain.

Yet Johnson has gone quiet on this subject. He seems to recognize that European governments have no incentive to reward a departing Britain with a new deal. That would encourage populists in every country in the E.U. to push for their own new agreementswith threats to stage their own exit referendums to boost their leverage. An online poll published last month found that 45% of 6,000-plus respondents in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, Hungary and Poland want their governments to hold an E.U. membership referendum.

THE SAME LOGIC applies to new trade deals with E.U. member states, which Britain would have to negotiate post-Brexit. That would take years to complete, and other governments would have every incentive to drive exceptionally hard bargains. In the meantime, market

uncertainty would sap confidence in Britain's business and investment environment. Some in Britain's Leave campaign argue that trade deals with Europe can be replaced with a new agreement with the U.S. That's unlikely, given the wave of antitrade sentiment across the Atlantic. Both Donald Trump and Bernie Sanders have argued that recent trade deals have killed U.S. jobs, and Hillary Clinton has run for political cover.

Markets like good news and dislike bad news. But they detest uncertainty, because it undermines the confidence of business leaders and investors that they can predict where and when to place their bets. The outcome of Britain's referendum remains very much in doubt, but it's easy to predict that a vote to leave would create damaging uncertainties that would reverberate for years to come.

Bremmer's column is sponsored this week by DHL, which is not involved *in the selection of topics* or any other aspect of the editorial process





#### **TRENDING**



COURT

The Polish government said on May 31 that it planned to revive an effort to extradite Roman Polanski, who fled the U.S. in 1978, on the eve of his sentencing for statutory rape. A Krakow court had ruled in 2015 that the filmmaker's extradition would be "unlawful."



#### MILITARY

North Korea attempted to launch a missile on May 31 and failed, says South Korea's military. The missile allegedly flew for up to three seconds before exploding. This is the latest in a series of missile tests made in defiance of the international community.



TRANSPORT
Switzerland officially
opened the world's
longest, deepest rail
tunnel on June 1. The
35-mile-long Gotthard
Base Tunnel, which
took 17 years to
build, will be part of a
high-speed rail corridor
connecting the Dutch
port of Rotterdam
to the Italian port
of Genoa.

#### REFORM

## States end the tampon tax after the 'Year of the Period'

on MAY 25, NEW YORK STATE VOTED TO eliminate a "luxury" tax on menstrual products, which the goods had been subject to as non-"necessities" (think medicine, food), joining a handful of states and cities that have done the same. The next day, similar legislation passed in Illinois. These are the most recent wins in what has become a global movement over the past 18 months to change not only the way tampons and pads are taxed and distributed, but also the openness with which we talk about a biological process that for centuries was cast as a curse and a source of shame.

Linda B. Rosenthal, the assembly member who introduced New York State's bill last May, estimates it will save women in New York City \$416.52 over their lifetimes. But money isn't the only issue, she says: "While this is about a tax on tampons, it's also about women seeking and gaining their voice."

Mentions of periods tripled in mainstream media outlets between 2010 and 2015, according to NPR. And all that visibility has helped fuel reform. According to Jennifer Weiss-Wolf of the Brennan Center for Justice at New York University, who has been at the forefront of the push, 14 states and three major cities have introduced legislation, amendments or budget lines this year to nix the tax. In July 2015, Canada ended its sales tax on these items. And earlier this year, the United Kingdom proposed a resolution to do the same.

"When the period went public last year, there was an incredible array of forces that brought it to the fore," says Weiss-Wolf.

Take, for instance, the work of Naama Bloom, the CEO and founder of HelloFlo, a feminine-product delivery service responsible for a viral video that pokes fun at the way young girls learn about their periods and the shame surrounding them. "I think it's much to do with the culture we live in," Bloom told TIME last year. "Part of what has been so radical is that I'm not ashamed."

Neither were the thousands of women

'While this is about a tax ... it's also about women seeking and gaining their voice.'

LINDA B. ROSENTHAL, New York State assembly member who tweeted the hashtag #Periods-AreNotAnInsult, which sprang up thanks to a comment about Fox News debate moderator Megyn Kelly by presidential candidate Donald Trump. YouTuber Ingrid Nilsen, who stumped President

Obama with a question about tampon taxes in January, wasn't ashamed either. "I don't know anybody that has a period that would consider it a luxury," Nilsen told TIME.

The next battle is to distribute free tampons and pads in schools, shelters and jails. Nancy Kramer, an advertising executive, has been advocate for "freeing the tampon" since her 2013 TEDx talk in which she argues that they should be as available as toilet paper. Tax repeal is a "step in the right direction," she says, but universal accessibility would be the real win. —MAYA RHODAN



#### HEALTH

#### The cell-phone-cancer link

A new government study on rats linked cell-phone radiation to cancers of the brain and heart. It's not the final word on the matter, but this research adds evidence that will lead to further study in humans.

#### THE NEW STUDY

Researchers exposed rats to cell-phone radiation for about nine hours a day and found that male rats were more likely to develop cancerous tumors.

#### THE EARLIER STUDIES

Observational studies in humans show limited evidence of cancer, though the World Health Organization says there's not enough research to rule it out.

#### THE TAKEAWAY

It's possible that the long-term effects of cell-phone radiation on human health are yet to be seen. More research is needed, and the study's authors say they'll release more findings in 2017.



#### EXPLAINER

#### The beleaguered Rio Olympic Games

ON MAY 27, FEARS OF A MASS GLOBAL outbreak of the Zika virus compelled 150 respected health experts—including former White House science adviser Philip Rubin—to issue an open letter saying "in the name of public health," the Summer Olympics in Rio should be relocated or delayed until the outbreak dies down. Their concern adds to the growing chorus of voices expressing doubts that Brazil—in the midst of a sea of crises—will be able to successfully pull off the first Olympics to be held in South America.

ZIKA FEARS The World Health Organization played down concerns of an outbreak on May 28, saying there was "no public-health justification" for postponing or canceling the Olympics because of Zika. The mosquitoborne disease generally causes mild symptoms but has been linked to microcephaly, a rare condition where babies are born with small heads and severe developmental problems. With as many as 1.5 million estimated cases of Zika last year in Brazil alone, many potential Olympians are worried. Athletes including the Chicago Bulls' Pau Gasol and Northern Irish golfer Rory McIlroy are considering skipping the Games altogether.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS A snowballing corrup-

tion scandal has seen President Dilma Rousseff suspended, while interim President Michel Temer has lost two Cabinet members to resignations. Brazil is also mired in its worst recession since the 1930s, while struggling with protests and spiking levels of violence, including the highly publicized gang rape of a 16-year-old girl. On May 30, just over two months shy of opening ceremonies, the government fired contractors working on the velodrome—already the most delayed of the venues due to problems laying the track. And Olympians worry about competing in Rio's severely polluted waterways.

REASONS FOR HOPE Last-minute panics are not new to the Olympics; despite delays and doubts, the 2004 Games in Athens were seen as a success. The majority of Zika infections occur far from Rio, in the northeast, and mosquito transmission rates slow down in the southern hemisphere's winter months, when the Games are held. Most of the venues are built, and after being beset by funding issues, the metro line linking Rio's beach areas to the Olympic park finally conducted its first test trip on May 23. Olympic officials are adamant that the Games go on, but with ticket sales sluggish, one key question remains: Will people turn up?—TARA JOHN

#### **Milestones**

#### RESIGNED

Brazil's anticorruption minister, **Fabiano Silveira**, after leaked recordings seemed to show him trying to thwart a corruption probe into the national oil company Petrobras.

#### INCREASED

The U.S. death rate, for the first time in 10 years, partly because of a rise in mortality from Alzheimer's, drug overdoses and suicides in 2015.

#### WON

The 100th Indy 500, by rookie driver Alexander Rossi, 24, the first newcomer to win the race since 2001.

#### **ENDED**

The Verizon strike, after unions representing 40,000 telecom workers, who walked off the job on April 13, agreed to return on June 1. Verizon won the right to offer buyouts without union approval, while workers gained raises of at least 10.5% and 1,300 additional jobs.

#### DIED

Charles "Mike" Harper, 88, former ConAgra CEO, whose 1985 heart attack (and his wife Josie's insistence on a new diet) inspired the Healthy Choice line that transformed the packagedfood giant in the 1990s.

#### SENTENCED

Hissène Habré, President of Chad from 1982 to 1990, to life in prison after a landmark trial in Senegal found him guilty of crimes against humanity, including torture, rape and 40,000 murders.





The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam will be Africa's largest—and produce 6,000 MW of power—when it is completed in 2017

#### Ethiopia aims to lift itself out of poverty by damming the Blue Nile

#### By Aryn Baker/Benishangul-Gumuz, Ethiopia

THE BLUE NILE BEGINS IN ETHIOPIA'S Lake Tana and winds its way through a series of dramatic waterfalls and steep gorges carved into the country's highlands. Finally it descends to the plains of Sudan, joining the White Nile in Khartoum to create the mighty river that feeds a third country, Egypt. It is the seasonal rainfall of Ethiopia's highlands that have, for millennia, swelled the Nile with its life-giving floods. Unlike its downstream neighbors, Sudan and Egypt, Ethiopia has never attempted to monetize its share of the Nile through dams. Until now.

In an audacious undertaking, the Ethiopian government has begun constructing Africa's biggest hydroelectric dam, a 1.1-mile-long behemoth that will, when completed in 2017, be able to generate 6,000 megawatts of electricity, more than tripling the country's output. An adjacent dam, nearly three miles long, will help create a reservoir big enough to contain the Blue Nile's entire annual flow.

ETHIOPIA'S FORMER EMPEROR Haile Selassie first had the idea of building a dam on the Blue Nile in 1964, but regional bickering over water rights, followed by civil war, a Marxist coup and a devastating famine that killed nearly a million people in the 1980s, meant the plan was put on hold. It wasn't until 2011 that then Prime Minister Meles Zenawi announced plans for the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam as part of the country's ambitious plan to leap from extreme poverty to middle-income status by 2025. In Ethiopia, where 4 of 5 residents have no electricity, power is seen as the key to economic progress.

But because of concerns over the project's potential for intensifying old water conflicts—Egypt has threatened war over control of flows on which it already depends—Ethiopia has not been able to get outside financing for the project, which will cost \$4.2 billion. Instead the government has asked the entire nation to pitch in, through allbut-mandatory treasury bonds worth up to several months of a civil servant's salary, a national lottery and donations. "Ethiopia used to be one of the great civilizations, and then we found



ourselves dependent on the rest of the world for aid," says Zadig Abraha, the chief spokesman for the dam project. "The fact that we can, on our own, construct the largest dam in Africa is a symbol of how Ethiopia has divorced its poverty-stricken past."

WITH 94 MILLION PEOPLE, Ethiopia produces only about as much electricity as the state of Indiana. That energy poverty keeps the entire country poor. But at full capacity, the dam will provide nearly a quarter of the country's energy needs and even allow Ethiopia to sell power to its downstream neighbors. A recent report by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology estimates that once high-voltage transmission lines to Sudan and Egypt are completed, Ethiopia could generate \$1 billion a year in energy sales.

The renaissance in the dam's formal name, says project manager and chief engineer Simegnew Bekele, refers to a vision of African self-reliance and leadership in a world that has long seen the continent as little more than a place to plunder natural resources. By using energy to promote industry, Ethiopia has an opportunity to develop its best renewable resource—its people, who have been risking their lives in recent years to migrate to the West. And with hydroelectric power, Ethiopia can develop without contributing to climate change. "Our prosperity can't come at the expense of what we owe the planet," says Bekele. "You can imagine how many barrels of oil we would have to burn to generate 6,000 megawatts of energy."

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#### REFUGEES

#### The next frontier for migrants is an even more dangerous one

ON MAY 25, AN ITALIAN NAVAL vessel approached a blue boat in the Mediterranean Sea. Crowding the deck were more than 500 passengers, each of whom had paid smugglers for passage from the northern coast of Africa to the southern coast of Europe. As the Italian vessel approached, the passengers in the migrant craft gathered on the rail nearest it. The boat began to list and then tip, before it finally capsized. Italian sailors pulled out their cameras, and soon the world had an arresting new image of Europe's migration crisis.

All but a handful of passengers were pulled from the sea alive that day. But two more smugglers' boats went down in the next two days, and officials said the death toll surpassed 700. Already this year, more than 2,500 people have drowned trying to reach Europe across the hundreds of miles of the Mediterranean. That's one-third more than the number of people who died over the same months in 2015, when for many the journey was just the three miles of the Aegean Sea that separate Turkey from Greece, the doorstep of the E.U.

But that route is now a dead end, shuttered by an overwhelmed E.U. So some Syrian refugees are joining the Africans trying their luck from Libya and Tunisia. And luck plays a role. The U.N. reports that 1 in 23 dies while attempting the perilous passage from North Africa, more than three times the death rate of any other crossing. —JUSTIN WORLAND

At least seven migrants drowned after an overcrowded boat capsized in the Mediterranean off the coast of Libya

PHOTOGRAPH BY MARINA MILITARE/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

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# TheView

FOR MILLIONS OF PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD. ELECTRIC BICYCLES ARE A STAPLE OF COMMUTING.' —PAGE 26



Flowers were laid in an impromptu memorial to the gorilla Harambe at the Cincinnati Zoo

SOCIETY

Accidents
happen.
Stop momshaming over
the gorilla
incident

**By Jeffrey Kluger** 

I'LL NEVER FORGET THE MOMENT I became a lousy father. My older daughter was not yet 3, and we were walking through a children's museum in Mexico City. I turned away for a moment and looked back in time to see a boy twice her age and size bump into her. She fell backward, hit her head on the cement floor, sustained a severe concussion and spent the next three days in a Mexican hospital. Just like that, I went from good dad to bad dad.

Parenting is like that. Keeping kids safe is a lifelong exercise in not being able to take a bow when bad stuff doesn't happen—and paying dearly when it does. That, writ large, is what Cincinnati mother Michelle Gregg has been enduring since her 4-year-old son slipped into the zoo enclosure of a 420-lb. gorilla named Harambe, a

drama captured on a now viral video.

Watching it, it's impossible to know what Harambe's intentions were when a tiny human suddenly dropped into his world. His initial behavior—standing over the boy, scooping him toward him with a giant cupped hand—suggests that he wanted to protect him. His later behavior—dragging the boy violently through the water in his moat—suggests that he could well have killed him. Zoo officials decided the best solution was to kill the animal to save the child.

And with that, the mom-shaming began. Yes, the zoo management was criticized for having a gorilla enclosure that a 4-year-old could breach. And yes, animal-rights activists argued that Harambe's death was one more case against keeping animals captive.

But the real venom was directed at Gregg. A Change.org petition—dubbed "Justice for Harambe"—read in part, "We the undersigned actively encourage an investigation of the child's home environment in the interests of protecting the child and his siblings from further incidents of parental negligence." Within two days of the zoo event, it had collected 313,000 of the 500,000 signatures it was seeking.

Then Twitter did what Twitter does: it weaponized the ugliness. "I am SICK&TIRED of LAZY people who do not WATCH THEIR CHILDREN," read one post. "[A] gorilla got killed because of a stupid child and his moron parents," read another. And because no public debate is complete until celebrities have their say, there was Ricky Gervais tweeting, "It seems that some gorillas make better parents than some people." D.L. Hughley, for his part, said this: "If you leave your kid in a car you go to jail, if you let your kid fall into a Gorilla Enclosure u should too!"

An especially smug reaction came from a man who tweets under the name DADDIE: "Give me 10 children and I can guarantee that none of them will end up in a gorilla enclosure." But no, DADDIE, you can't guarantee that. Parent-shaming is all about reverse-engineering a moment. A bad thing happens, parents are supposed to prevent bad things, therefore a parent must be to blame. A child would certainly never fall into a gorilla enclosure on my watch.

Children, however, don't play by the rules. They are the electrons in the nuclear family—kinetic, frenetic, seeming to occupy two or three places at the same moment and drawn irresistibly to the most dangerous things in their environment. Wrangling one child is a process of quick reflexes and constant vigilance; wrangling several—as Gregg was reportedly doing at the moment her son slipped away—is exponentially harder.

It speaks sweetly to human nature that we are so drawn to protect children. A lost toddler wails in a mall, and a dozen grownups converge to help. And it's a manifestly good thing that our culture has grown more alert to the plight of kids for whom the home is the least safe place in the world. Child-protective services exist for a reason. But protecting children from harm is not the same as attacking sometimes grieving parents who work every day to prevent that harm from coming.

Having a child means being at least a little bit afraid for the rest of your life. The tiny cracks in time in which accidents happen—the milliseconds before and after a child falls in a museum or tumbles into an animal enclosure—are impossible to foresee. Fearing the loss of or injury to your child is bad enough, thank you very much, without fearing the public shaming that can follow.

'I hope
that you
will always
remember
your story,
and that you
will carry your
story with you
as proudly as
I carry mine.'

MICHELLE OBAMA, giving the commencement address to Santa Fe Indian School, which has a graduating class of about 100 students



**BOOK IN BRIEF** 

#### Predicting the next great American novel

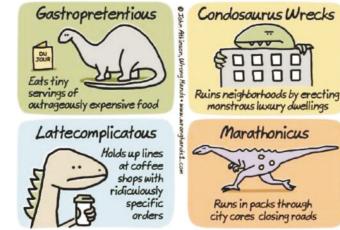
WHEN WE THINK ABOUT THE FUTURE, we envision a version of the present: that the TV shows, movies and singers who matter most today will be the ones remembered in 100 years. History says otherwise, Chuck Klosterman argues in But What if We're Wrong? Thinking About the Present as if It Were the Past.

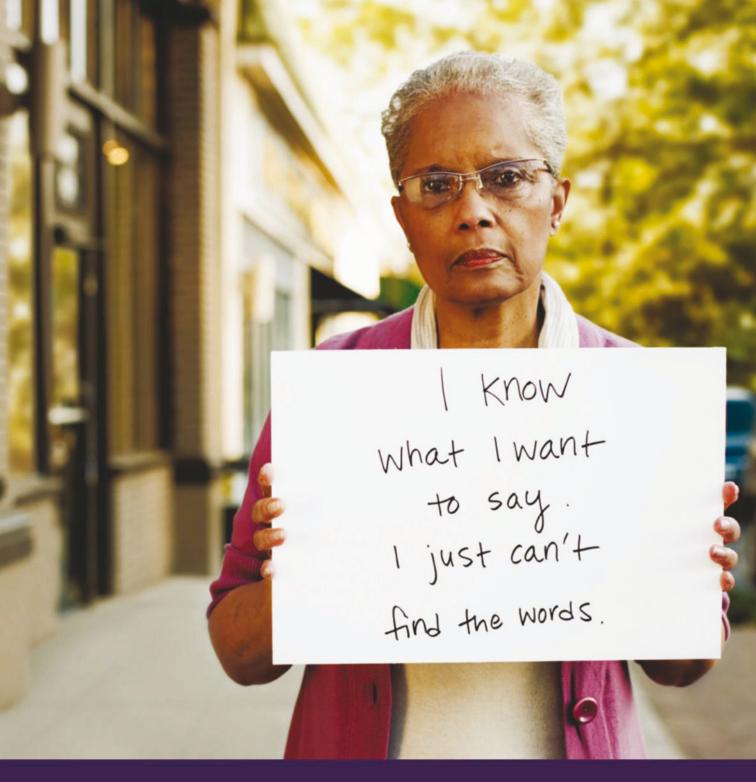
The works that endure, he says, are the ones that future societies find meaningful, whether they're valued in their day or not. Herman Melville's Moby-Dick was scorned when it came out, and Franz

But What If We're Wrong? Chuck Klosterman

Kafka was dead before *The Trial* saw print. So which of today's writers will be remembered in 2116? Probably not Philip Roth or Jonathan Franzen, Klosterman says, but someone writing in obscurity (perhaps on the deep web), representing an ultra-marginalized group and covering subjects that can be completely reinterpreted by future readers. "The most amazing writer of this generation," he writes, "is someone you've never heard of."—SARAH BEGLEY

#### CHARTOON Newly discovered dinosaurs

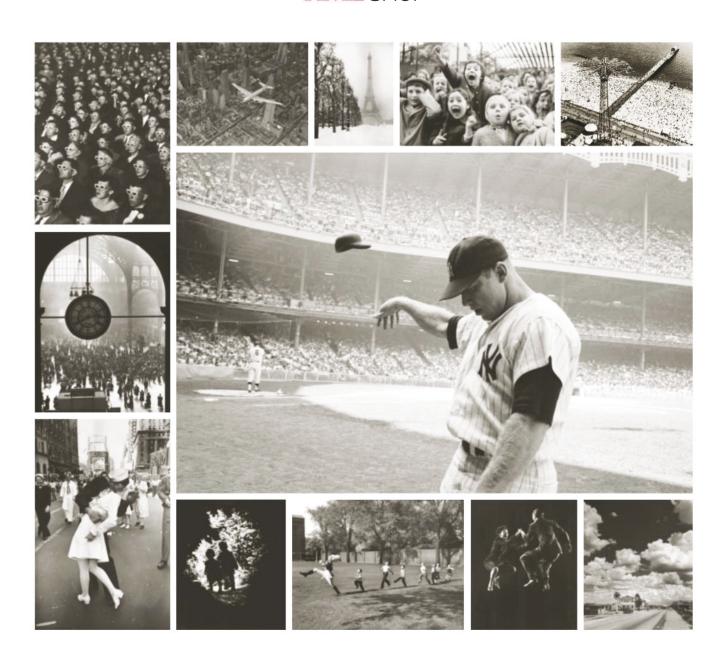




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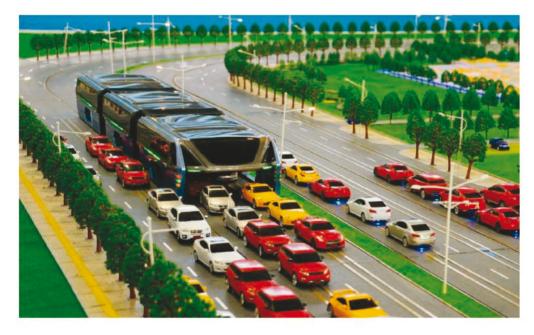
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#### BIG IDEA

#### A bus that skims over traffic

Beijing and other large Chinese cities top lists of the world's most congested and polluted metropolitan areas. Chinese developers say the Transit Explore Bus could be part of a solution to both problems. The elevated bus, which is set to be tested this year, travels above the fray at a speed of about 40 m.p.h. (64 km/h), cruising over cars stuck in traffic and allowing traffic to pass below when it pauses at stations. And because it's electric, it wouldn't contribute to the smog that chokes so many Chinese cities. —Justin Worland



**QUICK TAKE** 

#### How Islam is different from other religions

#### By Shadi Hamid

WE WANT TO BELIEVE WE'RE ALL BASICALLY the same and want the same things, but what if we're not?

Islam, in both theory and practice, is exceptional in how it relates to politics. Because of its outsize role in law and governance, Islam has been—and will continue to be—resistant to secularization.

I am a bit uncomfortable making this claim, especially now, with anti-Muslim bigotry on the rise. But Islamic exceptionalism is neither good nor bad. It just is, and we need to understand and respect that.

Two factors are worth emphasizing: First, the founding moment of Islam looms large. Unlike Jesus Christ, the Prophet Muhammad was a theologian, a preacher, a warrior and a politician, all at once. He was also the leader and builder of a new state, capturing, holding and governing new territory. Religious and political functions, at least for the believer,

were no accident. They were meant to be intertwined in the leadership of one man.

Second, for Muslims the Quran is God's direct and literal speech, more than merely the word of God. It is difficult to overstate the centrality of divine authorship. This does not mean Muslims are literalists; most are not. But it does mean the text cannot easily be dismissed as irrelevant.

What does this mean for everyone else? Western observers will need to do something uncomfortable and difficult. They will need to accept Islam's vital and varied role in politics and formulate policies with that in mind, rather than hope for secularizing outcomes that are unlikely anytime soon, if ever.

Hamid, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, is the author of Islamic Exceptionalism: How the Struggle Over Islam Is Reshaping the World



#### DATA

#### THE RISE OF AD BLOCKERS

Software that blocks ads in browsers or apps cuts two ways: it reduces clutter for the viewer, but it also reduces revenue for websites that survive on the sales of those ads. Outlets ranging from newspapers to social-media platforms have been affected.

A new report from PageFair, a startup that offers publishers ways to get around blockers, recently measured the phenomenon, which varies widely by region.

#### 22%

Percentage of global smartphone users who deploy a blocker on their mobile browser

90%

Global increase in mobile users who deployed a blocker from January 2015 to January 2016

#### 159 million

Number of ad-blocking browsers installed in China, compared with 122 million in India and only 2.3 million in the U.S.

45

Number of ad-blocking browsers available for download on the iOS and Android systems

42

Number of minutes of iPhone 6 battery life saved by using the ad blocker Purify while browsing the web, in a test performed by the New York *Times*—S.B.

## A new push for city commuters on two wheels

#### **By Lisa Eadicicco**

FOR MILLIONS OF PEOPLE AROUND the world, electric bicycles are a staple of commuting. But Americans have been slow to adopt so-called e-bikes, which typically employ an electric motor to supplement peddling.

Palo Alto, Calif.—based Karmic Bikes, which plans to launch its first model in June after a successful 2015 Kickstarter campaign, thinks it has found the formula to make e-bikes popular. Its Koben bike situates a motor near the pedals and crank, making it easier to climb steep hills. "It never feels like the bike is pushing or pulling you," says founder Hong Quan.

Getting Americans to consider one may be difficult. According to data firm Navigant Research, Western Europeans will buy some 1.6 million e-bikes this year. In China, where fewer people have the disposable income to buy a car, roughly 30 million are sold annually. In the U.S. that figure is estimated to be just 140,000 in 2016.

The design of U.S. cities may be hindering adoption. Roads are tailored for driving, with bike lanes for traditional cycling. Urban planners haven't figured out how to solve the in-between. "You can't have a 25-mile-an-hour electric bike and pedestrians in the same environment," says Derek Chisholm, a transportation planner for Los Angeles—based architecture and engineering firm Aecom.

This makes it difficult to set rules for how and where electric bikes should be operated, leading to municipal bans. New York City, for example, prohibits the use of motor-assisted bicycles, though they've proven popular with delivery workers.

Still, Quan points to the proliferation of bike-sharing programs as evidence that cities are starting to embrace two-wheeled commutes. "It's going to be a long battle," says Quan. "I'm willing to work on this for 10 or 20 years."

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Max speed: 15 m.p.h.
Range: 40 miles
Features: Folds for easier
storage; automatically locks
when owner is 10 ft. away;
includes USB phone charger
Weight: 55 lb.



#### KARMIC KOBEN

Price: \$1,899
Max speed: 20 m.p.h.
Range: 30–50 miles
Features: Intended to ride
like a regular bike with
electric power available
when needed
Weight: 44 lb.

#### **STROMER ST2 S**

Price: \$9,490
Max speed: 28 m.p.h.
Range: 110 miles
Features: Includes a
screen for displaying
metrics like speed;
can be locked or
unlocked remotely with a
smartphone app

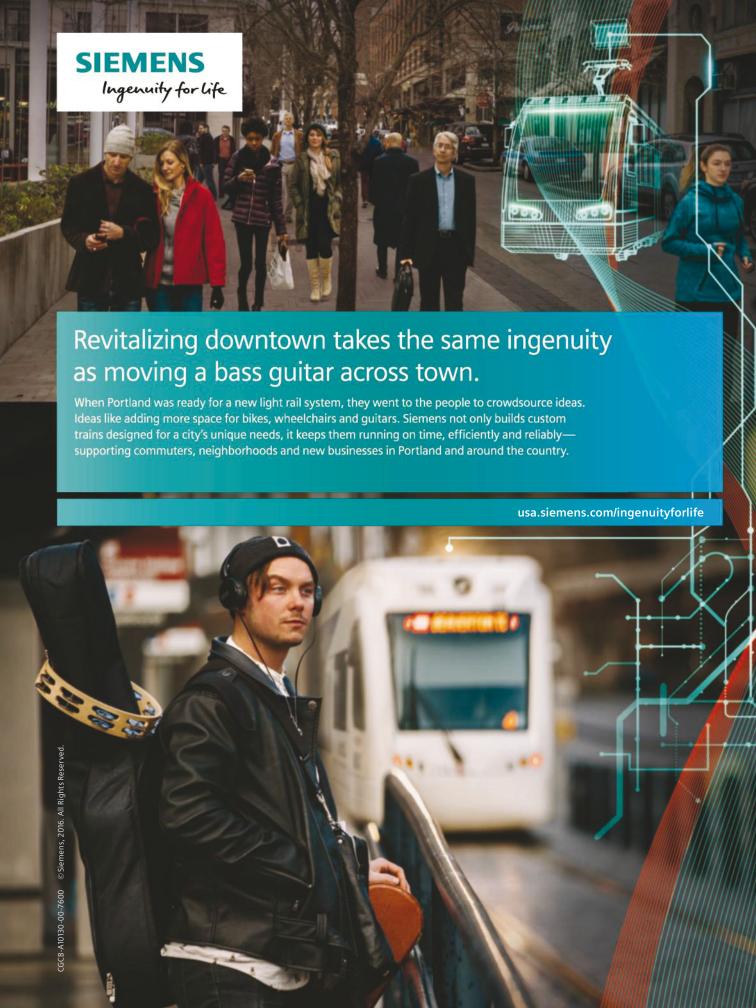
Weight: 57.5 lb.





#### **BIOMEGA OKO**

Price: \$2,295
Max speed: 20 m.p.h.
Range: 25–40 miles
Features: Motor is in the
center of the frame for even
weight distribution
Weight: 40 lb.





## Why a seemingly perfect attack on Trump missed its target. At least for now

By Joe Klein

"WINNING THE NEWS CYCLE" IS ONE OF THE MORE ODIOUS concepts in American politics. It is a recent media invention that rewards superficiality and punishes substance; it is, at best, a nano-measurement of micro-momentum—but anything measurable is news, and therefore easier to cover than subjects that may require actual thought. Which makes it perfect for Donald Trump. He uses the daily contest brilliantly, with an almost demonic perversity. He almost always wins the day. Trump understands that even if he dredges up an utterly reprehensible issue—the question of whether Hillary Clinton's friend Vince Foster actually committed suicide, for example and is clobbered for it by the right-thinking residents of Mount Opinion, it can be a winner: it will divert attention from much larger and more embarrassing problems, like his refusal to release his tax returns, an issue that needs sustained pressure to bubble. He can always turn around and "win" the next news cycle by saying that maybe Vince Foster isn't so important a story after all. (Which he did a few days later.)

Clinton, by contrast, does not win many news cycles. Her most notable days are those when negative events spin beyond her control—when the State Department's inspector general scolds her for cutting corners with her emails; when Bernie Sanders or his supporters do violence to her sense of inevitability. This is rightly seen as a problem for her; Trump is always on the offensive, in every sense of the word.

ON MAY 24, the Clinton campaign launched a startling attack that should have won the day against Trump. There was film of Trump actually rooting for a housing bust in 2006. "I sort of hope that happens," he'd said, "because then people like me will go in," buy properties and "make a lot of money." This seemed a different sort of depravity from Trump's calling Mexicans "rapists" or making fun of a disabled reporter—it was about his hoping to fleece his electoral flock, the millions of working Americans who lost, or nearly lost, their homes in the Great Recession. When I drove across the country in 2010, the housing bust was as raw an issue as could be found. It was not an abstraction like global warming or the debt ceiling. It was happening every evening around the kitchen table, where decisions had to be made about which bills to pay, which dreams to defer. I spoke with dozens of people who were "underwater," with mortgages larger than the shrunken value of their homes. It was the scariest thing that had ever happened to them. They figured that sharks were making money off their despair, but the sharks didn't have a name. Now the Clinton campaign

AIRTIME BATTLES



Trump On May 31, he dominated the news with a press conference on his donations to veterans' groups. Though he used the time primarily to deride reporters, it was covered live by CNN, Fox, MSNBC and C-SPAN.



Clinton On the same day, her campaign attacked Trump's record on vets in an MSNBC interview with Clinton and a conference call with anti-Trump vets in the battleground state of Florida.

had provided one: Donald Trump.

"We didn't even test it," Joel Benenson, the Clinton pollster, told me. "You don't have to be a brain surgeon to go after a guy who bragged about swooping in and benefiting off other people's misery." Not only did the campaign put out a powerful ad, with Trump himself blithely saying the words, but it also found a righteous ally, Massachusetts Senator Elizabeth Warren, who called Trump "a small, insecure money grubber who doesn't care who gets hurt so long as he makes a profit off it" and "cares about no one but himself."

**SO WHAT HAPPENED?** Not much. The IG report landed on Clinton's head a day later. Trump continued his tweetarian symphony: "You have to be wealthy in order to be great" was his next outrage du jour, which bought him another "cycle." He even had a successful riposte for Warren, whose family made some money from foreclosed properties in the 1990s: "Goofy Elizabeth Warren, sometimes known as Pocahontas, bought foreclosed housing and made a quick killing. Total hypocrite!" Ouch.

Clinton had not only lost the day but was trounced; indeed, the incident became the substance of another round of punditory hand-wringing about Clinton's failed "messaging." And Clinton sources confirmed that they'd put the brakes on the housing-bust attack line when it became clear that the big Clinton "story" for the next few days would be her, uh, failed messaging—via her personal server.

This will, no doubt, be seen as another example of Trump's Teflon: his willingness to be "honest" about screwing the middle class somehow is more real—that is, less "political"—than the life savings his supporters lost. If so, he could win this election. But I suspect Clinton's campaign will return to Trump's reaction to the housing bubble, and other issues like it, and perhaps even have the patience to stick with them beyond a news cycle. She will have to do this if she wants to win.

## **불RACHEL MADDOW**SHOW



"ARGUABLY THE SMARTEST **PERSON** ON TV"

-VANITY FAIR



"THE CENTER OF **ALL THINGS** POLITICAL" -WASHINGTON POST



"WE'D BE LOST WITHOUT HER"

-HUFFINGTON POST



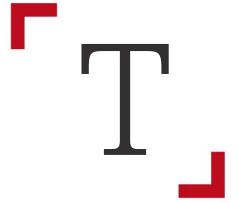


MSNBC WEEKNIGHTS 984









THE DONALD TRUMP CHARM CAMPAIGN can be overwhelming, even to the sophisticated. It can include free strappy Ivanka Trump heels, top New York City restaurant reservations and an offer of his private cell-phone number, which he answers himself. You might also get phone access to his children, who are all involved in the campaign in some way. Jerry Falwell Jr., the first evangelical leader to endorse the thrice-married billionaire, learned all of this firsthand.

And for Falwell, the son of the popular televangelist who founded the Moral Majority in the 1970s, the personal touch is part of his own family's business. Falwell remembers meeting Ted Cruz at the Charleston, S.C., GOP debate in January and shaking the Texan's hand. "He acted like he didn't have a clue who he was talking to," Falwell recalls of Cruz. "I wasn't offended, but if he is going to be in politics, he needs to be more personal." Trump, by contrast, was a blur of charm, working the room that night with a warmth Falwell recognized from his namesake, who died in 2007. "He was so personable—my father was like that—so politically incorrect," says Falwell.

Less than a week later, Trump arrived at Falwell's campus to speak in the very auditorium Cruz had chosen to launch his presidential campaign. Falwell endorsed Trump days later. "They call him a populist. That is what we've been accused of being for a long time," Falwell says. "I don't know why to be President you have to mirror a good pastor."

At the time, Falwell's endorsement shocked the conservative evangelical movement, whose leaders considered Trump's takeover of the Republican Party unlikely and his candidacy heretical.

Trump's life seemed to represent everything evangelicals and social conservatives stood against: excess, indulgence, opulence, cynicism. Trump had long boasted of supporting access to abortion and being a playboy, using the crudest language to sexualize women. He was a onetime supporter of amending the Civil Rights Act to protect gay people. And as a businessman, he was proud of his ability to get even and make money at others' expense. Iowa evangelical activist Bob Vander Plaats said he was "flabbergasted" by Falwell's endorsement, and he mocked Trump for his biblical illiteracy calling a book of the Bible "2 Corinthians" instead of the more common Second Corinthians. There was no way, said Vander Plaats, Cruz and dozens of others, that evangelicals would vote for him once they learned what he really stood for.

What no one understood at the time was the degree to which Trump had been working for years to win over social conservatives. Before the primaries were over, Trump won the GOP nomination with the evangelical base, besting Bible thumpers like Cruz and Mike Huckabee and doing so without most of the movement's power brokers. He set out to do it as he does everything, on his own terms.

It took some time. Trump began charming the Liberty University president as far back as 2012, when he accepted an honorary degree in business there, spoke but waived his fee, assumed his own travel costs and then delayed his return flight to tour the campus. When Hurricane Sandy hit New York a month later, Falwell remembers how his wife Becki got a call from a longtime Trump adviser to say that Trump had been inspired by Liberty's hospitality and had opened one of his hotel lobbies to displaced people for free food and coffee. Two years later, when the Falwells visited the Big Apple, Trump's team helped them get restaurant reservations, which led to a photo op with Adam Sandler. In December, Trump called to say he was proud of Falwell's decision to let students carry concealed weapons on campus—"'Whatever you do, don't apologize," Falwell remembers Trump saying. And after Trump spoke to the student body again in January, his daughter Ivanka sent four pairs of her signature designer shoes-heels and flats-to Becki



Liberty students worshipped before Trump addressed them in January

and the Falwell girls, in their exact sizes, as a thank-you gift.

Meanwhile, Trump has given speaking spots at his rallies to an obscure group of "prosperity gospel" pastors who preach that God wants Americans to be rich and successful. Several of these, like televangelist Paula White, have large followings. He has tried to use traditional evangelical support for Israel to find votes among the booming Hispanic evangelical movement, despite his commitment to deporting 11 million undocumented people. And after he clinched the GOP nomination, he wooed other conservative Christians by promising to nominate specifically "prolife" Justices to the Supreme Court.

These moves have won converts, and as a result, Trump has begun to force the hand of the social-conservative leaders who oppose him. Penny Nance, president of Concerned Women for America, has spoken publicly about the hard choice they face in the months ahead. "I did everything I could do to blow up the tracks



in front of the Trump train, and it didn't work, and so at this point you either jump on or stand on the sidelines and wave," she says. "We are going to have to try to move forward." In short, fear of Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton is proving greater than fear of a future with Trump.

**TRUMP'S COURTSHIP** is not yet a wedding. He won only a plurality of evangelicals in the primary; he will need a majority to win the election. Many Christian leaders still find Trump an unlikely prophet, and some are actively building a third-party coalition. In February, a group of evangelicals and social conservatives quietly formed a coalition of "not Trump now or ever" believers and called themselves Conservatives Against Trump.

Led by South Dakota furniture-store owner Bob Fischer, they started organizing on daily conference calls and email chains, twice flying to Washington from across the country for meetings. Now their core campaign team includes more than 60 people, including supporters of former GOP candidates, donors, electoral-data crunchers and convention delegates. They have several task forces—one aims to stop Trump before, during

and after the nominating convention; another is working to actively recruit an alternative person to run as a third-party or write-in candidate. "We would do it as soon as we got a firm yes of someone who would [run]," Deborah DeMoss Fonseca, the group's spokeswoman and a longtime surrogate for Jeb Bush, says. "I'd still say it is about 50-50 that we can do this."

Others see 2016 as a lost cause. They are focused less on trying to stop Trump than on trying to salvage evangelical principles. Russell Moore, president of the Southern Baptist Convention's public-policy arm, who has been one of the most outspoken evangelical voices against Trump, revamped his annual conference in August to talk about issues like character, race and politics. Otherwise, he wonders, what happens when evangelicals "who were screaming that 'character matters' throughout the 1990s... now are willing to say character doesn't matter?"

Moore goes further, saying evangelical support for Trump may leave a damaging mark on the movement even if he loses. Since the next generation of evangelicals is increasingly multiethnic, Moore notes, it is dangerous to "say that we simply don't care about issues of blatant race-

baiting." The wave of Trump endorsements, he adds, "shows us that the religious right needs a reformation—this is what happens when you have years of vacuous civil religion with little or bad theology combined with conspiracy-theory fundraising."

Trump's avowed policy of forced deportations risks alienating not only Hispanics who are increasingly evangelical, but also mainline evangelicals who believe in broadening the born-again flock. Trump has sent mixed signals to these groups: He delivered a video message in May to the annual conference of the National Hispanic Christian Leadership Coalition, the largest Latino evangelical organization in the U.S., with more than 40,000 churches, and said nothing to address fears about his commitment to deport millions by force. But behind closed doors a week earlier, Trump met privately with NHCLC representative Mario Bramnick, a Cuban-American pastor who leads the group's Hispanic Israel Leadership Coalition and who had advised Cruz in the primary. Trump signaled an openness to working with the Hispanic community on immigration, even though he did not commit to changing his policies. "We all came out really sensing his genuineness," Bramnick says.

That may not be enough. Samuel Rodriguez Jr., NHCLC's president, still hopes Trump will apologize to Latino immigrants for his "hurtful, erroneous and dangerous" comments. "Latino evangelicals are more divided than white evangelicals on Trump," he warns.

**OTHERS IN THE** evangelical movement have shifted from opposition to a delicate, painful reconsideration. On June 21, Trump will meet with some 500 leading social-conservative groups in New York-most of which opposed him in the primaries—at their request. Former presidential candidate Ben Carson is working with Family Research Council president Tony Perkins and Bill Dallas, who leads United in Purpose, to plan the closed-door session, which will include leaders like Vander Plaats, Nance, American Values president Gary Bauer, televangelist Pat Robertson and Focus on the Family founder James Dobson. It is, if nothing else, a reminder that misery loves company. Perkins says the meeting won't

focus on endorsements. "We are looking for a way forward," he says, describing the meeting as "a starting point for many."

Catholic groups have had more trouble taking that step. The day after Trump became the presumptive nominee, the lay Catholic organization Catholic Vote—part of United in Purpose—called Trump too "problematic in too many ways" to receive its endorsement, citing concerns over his moral judgment, his past support for abortion and his lack of "foundational principles from which he proposes to govern." The group said it would "not necessarily" work actively to defeat Trump but would turn its resources to critical congressional races.

Trump's team, meanwhile, has been working to promote the faith leaders who have jumped on board. Televangelist Frank Amedia, pastor of Touch Heaven Ministries in Ohio and the Trump campaign's unofficial "liaison for Christian policy," arranged a small private meeting for pastors to discuss their priorities, like religious liberty. Trump continues to rely on prosperity-gospel preachers, who link faith and financial success, to spread his support on social media, and many have direct-to-consumer television and radio shows. Mark Burns, a pastor in Easley, S.C., regularly introduces Trump at rallies and hosts conference calls for followers to pray for the candidate. "Jesus said, above all things, I pray that you prosper... It was never Jesus' intention for us to be broke," Burns says. "I think that is what Donald Trump represents."

Trump surrogates are also preparing to launch a faith "advisory committee" for the campaign, and they say Huckabee is being discussed as a possible national chairman of that group. (Huckabee's daughter and former campaign manager, Sarah, is working with the campaign.) Televangelist White, a Trump supporter and a senior pastor of New Destiny Christian Center in Florida, has been organizing the group behind the scenes with Tim Clinton, president of the 50,000-member American Association of Christian Counselors, according to several people familiar with the project.

Elsewhere, the GOP "faith voter" engagement machine is gearing up to do Trump's work. Chad Connelly, the Republican National Committee's director of faith engagement, has visited 40 states



Trump wooed Falwell and won his support. Not all evangelical leaders have joined the unlikely crusade

to ramp up the evangelical base for the nominee and has hired part-time pastors to help in some states, focusing on Florida and Ohio.

Ralph Reed, the onetime executive director of the Christian Coalition, who was neutral in the primaries, now supports Trump and will host him at a June conference of some 2,500 activists in Washington. Through his current group, the Faith and Freedom Coalition, Reed expects to carry out the largest voter-education program of his career—he says his team plans to make 200 million voter contacts, directed at 32.1 million faith-based voters primarily in battleground states like Iowa, Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, Colorado and Ohio. His voter-education program, which has a budget of \$28 million, will include 1 million door knocks, 25 million pieces of mail and, on average, seven digital-messaging impressions per voter. "Evangelicals don't necessarily vote for the candidate who is most like them in terms of religious identity," Reed notes. "That is just a myth."

And for many social-conservative leaders, Trump still looks like a better vehicle than Clinton to advance their issues. "Policy outstrips comfort, gut, anxiety," says Marjorie Dannenfelser, president of the Susan B. Anthony List, a women's group that opposes abortion. "The candidate who will nominate pro-life Justices to the Supreme Court and commit to toppriority pro-life legislation gets our aid."

FALWELL'S DECISION TO ENDORSE has not come without heartache. Liberty board member Mark DeMoss resigned over Falwell's endorsement, saying he didn't think Trump "best reflects the values of Liberty University." Even after the endorsement, Trump won only 8% of the Super Tuesday vote in Liberty's precinct, which is made up largely of Liberty students—Florida Senator Marco Rubio took 44%, while Cruz won 33%.

Dean Inserra, 35, a Liberty graduate and registered Republican, leads the 1,000-person, majority-millennial City Church in Tallahassee, Fla. He insists Falwell has "gained the whole world but lost his soul" in supporting Trump. And when a representative of the Republican National Committee recently tried to get Inserra to support Trump, even possibly to use his church to host events, Inserra got angry. "They are saying things like, We are not electing a pastor in chief," Inserra says. "Well, no kidding, no one is saying we are. We are also not going to elect someone who makes derogatory statements toward women and toward ethnic minority groups, and who has a joke of a relationship and marriage background. What, we are really as Christians going to like this guy and support this guy simply because he's a Republican?"

Falwell is unrepentant. He still sees in Trump the same thing he saw at Liberty four years ago. That day in 2012, Trump previewed his 2016 stump speech: the U.S. is like a third-world country, the national debt makes us "patsies," China is stealing U.S. iPhone production, unemployment was "at 21%" and Trump was "a real Christian" who could take it all on. To be a winner, Trump told the students, you've got to think like one.

Besides, Falwell adds, even if his fellow Christian leaders disagree with his endorsement of Trump, he will survive. Business is good, he says, "bulging at the seams." This fall Liberty University will turn away 3,000 applicants for the first time, and fundraising is up. Falwell is realizing his family's grand vision for Liberty much sooner, and on a much larger scale, than even his father, the school's founder, imagined. Little wonder he is optimistic as he contemplates November: "It's going to be close," he says of Trump's prospects. "If he wins, I'll definitely invite him back."

# IMAGINE MISPLACING YOUR WALLET. WHEN IT'S GOT AFEW BILLION DOLLARS IN IT.

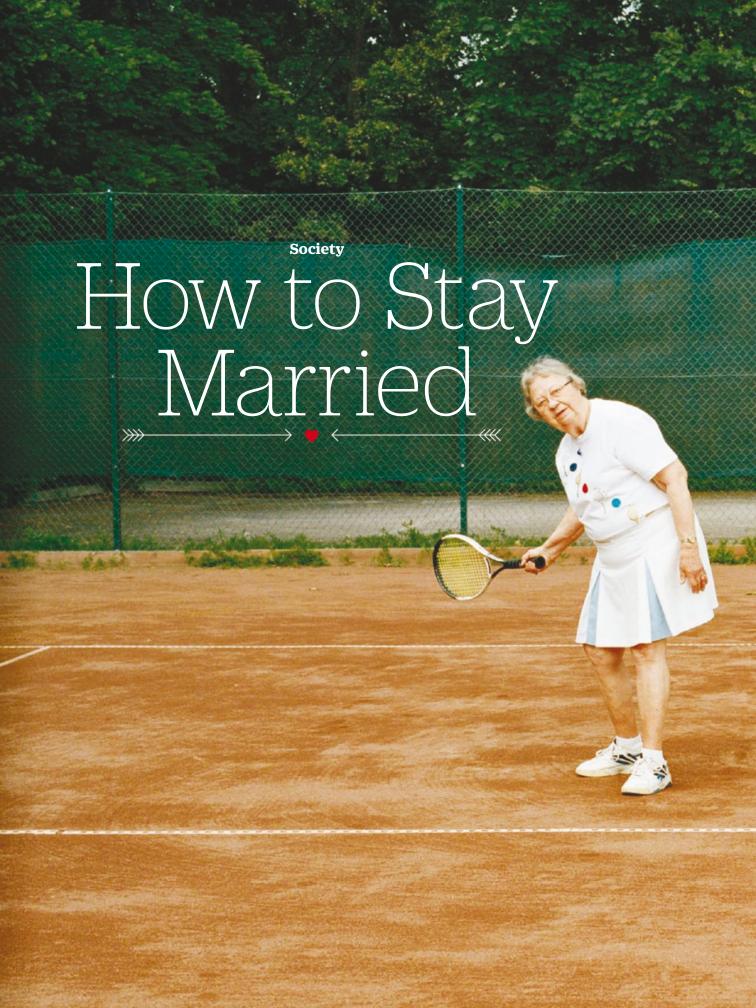
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Run Simple





HERE'S A REASON FAIRY tales always end in marriage. It's because nobody wants to see what comes after. It's too grim. Meeting the right person, working through comic misunderstandings and overcoming family disapproval to get to the altar—those are stories worth telling. Plodding on year after year with that same old soul? Yawnsville.

Most Americans of every stripe still want to get married—even millennials, although they're waiting until they're older. To aid them in their search, businesses have devoted billions of dollars and thousands of gigabytes to mate seeking. Lawyers have spent countless hours arguing that people should be able to marry whomever they choose, of any gender. Techies have refined recommendation engines so that people can more accurately find their perfect other half. In many ways, getting married is now easier than it has ever been.

But staying married, and doing so happily, is more difficult. In 2014, having spent a year looking at all the sociological, psychological, economic and historic data he could get his hands on, Northwestern University psychology professor Eli Finkel announced that marriage is currently both the most and the least satisfying the institution has ever been. "Americans today have elevated their expectations of marriage and can in fact achieve an unprecedentedly high level of marital quality," he writes, but only if they invest a lot of effort. And if they can't, their marriage will be more disappointing to them than a humdrum marriage was to prior generations, because they've been promised so much more.

Matrimony used to be an institution people entered out of custom, duty or a need to procreate. Now that it's become a technology-assisted endeavor that has been delayed until conditions are at their most optimal, it needs to deliver betterquality benefits. More of us think this one relationship should—and could—provide the full buffet of satisfaction: intimacy, support, stability, happiness and sexual exhilaration. And if it's not up to the task, it's quicker and cheaper than ever to unsubscribe. It's not clear any relationship could overcome that challenge.

It's not even clear anymore exactly what couples are signing up for. Marriage is the most basic and intimate of our social institutions, but also the one most subject to shifts in cultural, technological and economic forces, many of which have made single life a completely viable and attractive proposition.

At the same time, new evidence keeps piling up that few things are as good for life, limb and liquidity as staying married. "Couples who have made it all the way later into life have found it to be a peak experience, a sublime experience to be together," says Karl Pillemer, a Cornell University gerontologist who did an intensive survey of 700 elderly people for his book 30 Lessons for Loving. "Everybody—100%—said at one point that the long marriage was the best thing in their lives.

"But all of them also either said that marriage is hard," he adds, "or that it's really, really hard."

Marriage has become what game theorists call "a commitment device," an undertaking that locks individuals into a course of action they might find dreary and inconvenient on occasion in order to help them achieve a worthwhile bonus later on. And in an era when it's both harder and less necessary to stay together, the trick is figuring out how to go the distance so you can reap the surprisingly rich rewards.

WHAT DOES A MODERN MARRIAGE promise that historical unions didn't? The ultimate dream: a partner who sees what you really are and not only accepts it, but improves it. "The promise you make is not just to be faithful and true and to stay married, but to try and bring out the best in each other," says Lisa Grunwald,

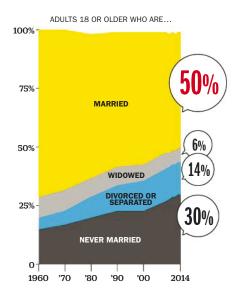


'In the early years, you fight because you don't understand each other. In the later years, you fight because you do.'

-JOAN DIDION

#### The marriage slump

Fewer Americans are married today, largely because fewer young people are tying the knot

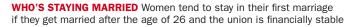


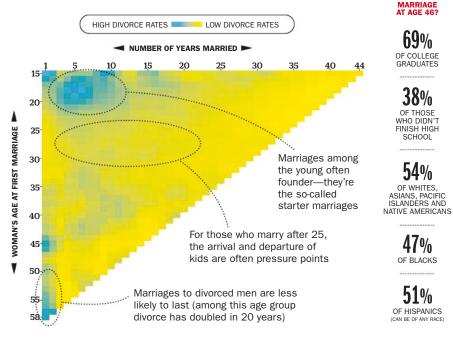
SOURCES: PEW; PHILIP N. COHEN, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, USING 2011-13
AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

who with her husband Stephen Adler put together a historical compendium of marriage, *The Marriage Book*, in 2015. "To try and understand, really deeply understand what the other one wants and hold her feet or his feet to the fire and say 'O.K., this is great but remember, this is what you wanted and don't let go of that dream."

And just as the benefits have changed, so have the challenges. The roles partners play in the home are a moving target. Child rearing has long been discounted as the main reason for marrying, and yet married couples today are encouraged to engage in it more intensively than before. Technology offers more enticements to stray while the culture and the law offer fewer penalties for doing so.

In some cases, the penalty is for staying. That Hillary Clinton stuck with a philandering husband is considered in some circles to be a liability, evidence of weakness or that the marriage is a sham. And when, in April, Beyoncé dropped *Lemonade*, her gloriously enraged album about infidelity, many people assumed that as a feminist she would soon be single. Not so. "Today, choosing to stay





when you can leave is the new shame," says relationship therapist Esther Perel.

Beyoncé has plenty of time to change her mind; "until death do us part" is a much longer stretch than it used to be. People can get married, have kids, put them through college, retire and still have decades of life together ahead of them. For some, that's just way too much time with the one person with the one set of stories and gross habits. "Being married is like sharing a basement with a fellow hostage; after five years there are very few off-putting things you won't know about each other," writes Tim Dowling in How to Be a Husband. "After 10 years there are none." After 25 years, he might have added, you're ready to put their eyes out.

So while divorce rates have been dropping among all ages since the 1980s, there's one exception: older people. Divorce rates among this group are up. A report in 2014 found it has doubled among people 50 and older in the past two decades; more men over 65 are divorced than widowed. Only a tenth of the people who divorced in 1990 were over 50. In 2010, it was 25%. Some of those were in second or third marriages, which tend to

be less stable than the first, but more than half of them were first-timers.

WHO'S

Some demographers have hypothesized that the reason marriage is most popular among the highly educated is that they see it as the optimal way to give advantage to their offspring. Unhappy couples often split at a later stage because they've waited until their kids have left: the empty-nest divorce. But it may be that it was the demands of child rearing that first caused the rift. "If you look at time-use studies, all parents are spending more time with their children than parents with equivalent resources did decades ago," says University of California at Santa Barbara demographer Shelly Lundberg. "And at the top end, among college graduates, we're definitely at a new level." Children are not merely fed, educated and sheltered; they are curated or, as family scholars put it, raised using "concerted cultivation."

This intensive parenting is made more complicated when both spouses work outside the home, as more do than even 20 years ago. Since the child-care burden is still primarily shouldered by women, they are often the more stressed partner. In addition, their careers make it simpler for them to imagine a life without a spouse. They have their own income, a network of friends and associates and their own retirement savings.

And when people go home after work, their networks go with them. Social media has made it much easier to seek support and conversation elsewhere than in a spouse. Conveniently, it has also made it much easier to line up a new one if all that not talking takes a toll. "Man is basically as faithful as his options," says noted marriage counselor Chris Rock. "No more, no less." And now, people—of both sexes—feel like they have options to spare. They can find old flames easily. Or they can drop their lure into the vast schools of partners in online dating pools. Singledom looks less like murky waters and more like limpid ocean.

All of this would be academic, of course, without a reasonably unobstructed route to Splitsville. Divorce may feel like a failure but it has lost a lot of stigma, and hassle. Since 2010, every state in the nation has allowed people to leave their spouses without accusing them of anything—and in most states, it doesn't even require their consent. Mediators are making divorce cheaper and less onerous. There are books, TV shows and websites dedicated to the once unthinkable concept of the good divorce, what practitioners Gwyneth Paltrow and Chris Martin popularized as "conscious uncoupling."

**LIFETIME MONOGAMY,** as many have pointed out, is not a natural state. Very few animals mate for life, and most of those that do are either birds or really ugly (Malagasy giant rat, anyone?). One theory as to why humans took to monogamy is that it strengthens societies by reducing competition among males.

But natural and worthwhile are not the same things. Reading isn't a natural thing to do. Neither is painting, snowboarding nor coding. Nobody suggests we abandon any of those. Monogamy also has a certain energy-saving appeal: it saves humans from wasting time and effort on constantly hunting out new mates or recovering from betrayals by current ones.

Perhaps because fidelity is quite a challenge, cheating is less of a deal breaker than popularly imagined. "Surprisingly,

a single episode of infidelity was not considered to be an automatic end" to the couples Pillemer interviewed, he says. "But there had to be reconciliation, remorse and often counseling."

For those who can stay the course, indicators that a long marriage is worth the slog continue to mount. Studies suggest that married people have better health, wealth and even better sex lives than singles, and will probably die happier.

Most scholars agree that the beneficial health effects are robust: happily married people are less likely to have strokes, heart disease or depression, and they respond better to stress and heal more quickly. Mostly, the health effects apply only for happy marriages, but a study in May found that even a bad marriage was better for men with diabetes.

Some of this could be a result of selection bias: clinically depressed people and addicts find it difficult to get and stay married, so of course fewer married people are depressed or addicted. Some of it could be much more mundane; married people are more likely to behave responsibly about their health because their lives are more routine and other people need them. Bella DePaulo, a scientist at the University of California at Santa Barbara, argues that all studies of marriage are flawed: "If you want to say that getting married and staying married is better for your health than staying single," she says, "then you need to compare the people who chose to stay married with those who chose to stay single. I don't know of any studies that have done so."

It's also possible, researchers suggest, that individuals who share wealth and expenses can afford better health care. The couple's well-being might actually not be due to their marriage but because those whose finances are in order are more likely to get married in the first place.

Even so, married women's finances are generally more robust than divorced women's. "Historically, divorced women have had the highest poverty rates among all-aged women in the United States," says Barbara Butrica, a labor economist at the Urban Institute.

Of course, money isn't the only thing women need. There's also sex. A 2011 Kinsey Institute study of sexual satisfaction in the U.S., Germany, Spain, Brazil and Japan found that women in

committed relationships were feeling more sexually satisfied after 15 years than they were in the first decade and a half of the relationship. Another study found that people in their first marriages had more sex than people in their second.

John Gottman, one of the nation's leading marriage researchers and educators, reports that older married couples tend to behave like younger married couples outside the bedroom too. "The surprising thing is that the longer people are together, the more the sense of kindness returns," he says. "Our research is starting to reveal that in later life, your relationship becomes very much like it was during courtship."

The biggest disincentive to divorce, however, may be the same as one of the biggest drivers of divorce: kids. Many sociologists and therapists agree that kids from what are known as "intact marriages," as a whole, do better on most fronts than kids from divorced families. unless the marriage is very high-conflict. (It should be noted that therapists are clear that some marriages are just too toxic to sustain, and if a spouse is in physical danger, he or she must leave.) Not all children of divorce are the walking wounded their whole lives, but the stats are not encouraging.

Research suggests that in the long term, children of divorced parents are more at risk of being poor, being unhealthy, having mental illness, not graduating college and getting divorced themselves. It's true that being poor might be the cause of all the other adversities. Nevertheless, studies that have taken income into account still found that kids from divorced families face more challenges than those from parents who stayed married.

THE THINGS WE DON'T KNOW about what keeps people together are legion. But here are some of the things we do

'To get the full value of joy, you must have somebody to divide it with.

-MARK TWAIN

know: if people get married after about the age of 26, have college degrees, haven't already had kids or gotten pregnant, and are gainfully employed, they tend to stay married. If individuals form romantic partnerships with individuals who are similar to them in values and background, they find it easier to stay married. And the devout, by a slim but significant margin, get divorced slightly less often than people for whom faith is not a big deal.

But what's the trick once you're hitched? It's hard to do thorough scientific testing of what actually makes a marriage work, because of the ethics of experimenting with people's lives, but over the years, sociologists, psychologists and therapists have seen patterns emerging.

One constant is to avoid contempt at all costs. By contempt, therapists mean more than making derogatory remarks about a partner's desirability or earning power. It's also communicated by constant interruption, dismissal of their concerns or withdrawal from conversation.

Contempt, say therapists, sets off a lethal chain reaction. It kills vulnerability, among other things. Vulnerability is a prerequisite for intimacy. Without intimacy, commitment is a grind. And without commitment, the whole enterprise goes pear-shaped.

Alas, contempt's favorite condition for breeding is familiarity. And you can't have a family without familiarity.

How to avoid it? There are two main antidotes, says Gary Chapman, arguably the country's most successful marriage therapist—his book *The 5 Love Languages* has been on some version of the New York Times best-seller list for eight straight years. The first, obvious as it sounds, is to figure out what specifically makes your partner feel loved. (According to Chapman, it's probably one of five things: words, time, kindly acts, sex or gifts.) And the other is to learn to apologize properly—and to forgive. Disagreements are inevitable and healthy, so learning to fight fair is essential; resentment is one of contempt's chief co-conspirators.

Obvious idea that actually works No. 2 is to find shared interests, which can help offset the changes that relationships go through. "The most successful couples began to embrace one another's interests," says Pillemer. Since people are staying healthy longer, they can be active





much longer. "We try to find everything we can think of that we really like to do together," Jimmy Carter has said, and his 70-year marriage to Rosalynn endured four years in a governor's mansion, one presidency, several failed campaigns and a passion for Trikkes, among other trials.

Another helpful adjustment is to drop the idea of finding a soul mate. "We have this mythological idea that we will find a soul mate and have these euphoric feelings forever," says Chapman. In fact, soul mates tend to be crafted, not found. "There are tens of thousands of people out there that anyone could be happily married to," says Gottman. "And each marriage would be different."

And how do you make a soul mate? Practice, practice, practice. Pillemer observed that long-married couples he interviewed always acted as if divorce was not an option. "People really had the mind-set they wanted to stay married," he says. They regarded their partnership as less like buying a new car and more like learning to drive. "Marriage is like a discipline," he says. "A discipline is not reaching one happy endpoint."

If all that discipline sounds a bit dreary, take heart, because the regimen includes bedroom calisthenics. A 2015 study found that sex once a week was the optimum amount for maximizing marital happiness. The Canadian researchers who

"Aligning pre-marriage on values about kids, money and sex is key," says one expert on long marriages

analyzed data from three different studies found that sex played an even bigger role than money in happiness. The difference in life satisfaction between couples who had sex once a week and those who had it less than once a month was bigger than the difference between those who had an annual income of \$50,000 to \$75,000 and those who had an annual income between \$15,000 and \$25,000.

Sex, of course, does not occur in a vacuum (unless that's the way both partners like it). Therapists urge couples not to let the kids keep them from going out. "It does not have to be huge swaths of time but bits or chunks," says Scott Stanley, a co-director of the Center for Marital and Family Studies at the University of Denver. "Even something as simple as taking a walk together after dinner." This is not time to work out differences. "When they should be in fun and friendship mode, [some people] switch into problem and conflict mode. Don't mix modes."

One of the more controversial ideas therapists are now suggesting is that men need to do more of the "emotional labor" in a relationship—the work that goes into sustaining love, which usually falls to

women. "What men do in a relationship is, by a large margin, the crucial factor that separates a great relationship from a failed one," writes Gottman in his new book, *The Man's Guide to Women*. "This doesn't mean that a woman doesn't need to do her part, but the data proves that a man's actions are the key variable that determines whether a relationship succeeds or fails."

Men are beginning to step up at home and value work-life balance almost as much as women. But recent scholarship has reinforced the value of old-school habits too—having family dinner and saying thank you actually make a difference.

The one piece of advice every expert and nonexpert gives for staying married is perhaps the least useful one for those who are already several years in: choose well. The cascade of hormones that rains down on humans when they first fall in love, while completely necessary and wonderful, can sometimes blind individuals to their poor choices. Therapists suggest you ask friends about your prospective life mate and listen to them. Aim to find someone you know you'll love even during the periods when you don't like him or her so much.

And then, cross your fingers. As Grunwald puts it in an aphorism that may end up in a future marriage book: "Just pick out a good one and get lucky."

# NEXT GENERATION LEADERS

A maverick Olympic gymnast. A teenage rock climber. A refugee building bridges across cultures. As its Next Generation Leaders, TIME has selected 10 young men and women from around the globe who are hard at work changing the world



ACTOR, IRELAND

## **Saoirse Ronan** A new model for women on stage and screen

#### By Eliana Dockterman

t's two hours before the curtain goes up, and Saoirse Ronan is making a cup of tea in her cramped dressing room. She offers me a cup, though thankfully not the "gross" licorice-flavored kind Ronan is drinking to revive her voice before she takes the Broadway stage as Abigail, the manipulative maid at the heart of Arthur Miller's play *The Crucible*. As the Irish actor, whose first name is pronounced Ser-sha, searches for her favorite green mug, we discuss how Abigail is traditionally played as a teenage seductress who beguiles the noble John Proctor. When the older man later casts out Abigail, she brings the 17th century Massachusetts town of Salem to its knees by accusing Proctor's wife and others of witchcraft.

At least that's the way U.S. schools usually teach it, I tell her. "I bet it was a male teacher who told you she was the villain," she jokes in reply. To Ronan, Abigail is more victim than victimizer. "She's usually played quite vampy and sexual and all that. I wasn't going to do that. I just thought she's a 17-year-old, quite precocious, very smart. But she's hormonal and emotional because she's 17, and this older man gives her time and attention. As far as she's concerned, he's in love with her, she's in love with him, and she'll do anything for them to be

together," she says. "And I respect that, actually."

At 22, Ronan is at the forefront of a generation of female actors overturning expectations about how young women are portrayed in theater, film and television. Rejecting parts as an ingenue, sidekick or temptress, Ronan has racked up an impressive résumé of complex, unpredictable characters. She was nominated for her first Oscar at age 13 for her role in the wartime drama Atonement as a girl named Briony whose overactive imagination dooms a man's life. She has since played a child assassin in Hanna, a pastry chef who helps break a man out of prison in The Grand Budapest Hotel and, most recently, an Irish immigrant who makes her way to 1950s New York in Brooklyn, a starmaking turn that earned Ronan her second Oscar nomination. "Saoirse doesn't have a dishonest bone in her body, and that translates directly into her work, onto the screen," says her countryman Colin Farrell.

"It's important for me to play intelligent women, because I think in art, you have a responsibility to portray real life," says Ronan. "It's even more important now that there's such a massive shift towards feminism that men and women see strong, complex women onscreen." She also has her own reasons. "I'm not being bigheaded, but I'm not a dummy,"

'You can work as hard as possible, but if you don't have a bit of luck and someone who puts your name forward, you may not get anywhere.'

Go to time.com/ nextgenleaders to see photographs and watch videos about the honorees



she adds. "So I don't want to play someone who is a dummy onscreen. It's just boring."

to demand what she wants in her career. That she is able to do so with humility may explain her success. Ronan's parents shielded her from the spotlight as long as possible. Her father Paul, also an actor, emigrated with Ronan's mother Monica from Dublin to New York City in the 1980s. Although he was discovered in New York, the family moved back to Ireland when Ronan was 3 so Paul could find more regular acting work.

Like many women her age, Ronan is learning

But it was his camera-loving daughter who began to book larger roles. Even as she gravitated toward higher-profile projects, her father's career was a reminder of the fickle nature of fame. "Ma watched Dad lose out on parts or star in shows off-off-Broadway and make buttons [no money]. She watched these really talented people never get the shot they deserved," she says. "So they prepared me to be realistic. And that's good, because the moment fame becomes a priority, you should give it up."

Her break came by way of what seemed like a setback. She was cast in 2005 as Michelle Pfeiffer's daughter in a romantic comedy, but the film was never released in theaters. For that role, though, she had to work closely with a dialect coach to master the Valley Girl accent. That same dialect coach had tutored Keira Knightley through Joe Wright's adaptation of *Pride and* Prejudice and was soon to join Knightley again on another Wright film, Atonement. "Briony was supposed to be this brownhaired, brown-eyed, middle-class English girl—she was supposed to look like she was related to Keira. But this dialect coach suggested me, even though I was completely wrong for it," says

Ronan, gesturing to her pale skin, freckles and blond hair. "It's funny, because you can work as hard as possible, but if you don't have a bit of luck and someone who puts your name forward, you may not get anywhere."

That first Oscar nomination went completely over her head—attending the Academy Awards at age 13 was like "being a part of your favorite TV show all of a sudden"-but Ronan knew, this year, to treasure her second nomination. Still, she was surprised that a small Irish movie like Brooklyn found such success. The movie had been filmed just miles from her hometown in County Carlow. Ronan plays Eilis, an Irish immigrant torn between her Italian-American

fiancé in New York City and a charming suitor

THEATER Ronan made her theater debut this spring in the Broadway revival of Arthur Miller's The Crucible. The play has been praised by critics and received four Tony nominations.



FILM Ronan got her first Oscar nominationat the age of 13-for her performance in 2007's Atonement. At the time, she was "too young" to read the Ian McEwan novel the film was based on.

back home. But the movie centers on Eilis' emotional development, her growth in America from a shy girl into a confident woman, rather than on the familiar drama of a love triangle.

For Ronan, it was an ideal introduction to Irish film. She had been looking to make a movie in her home country for nearly a decade but couldn't find the perfect fit until Brooklyn

> came along. It also helped cure her of her homesickness. At 19, Ronan left her parents' home in Ireland for the first time to move to London, where she felt "painfully lonely." Eilis' story in *Brooklyn*, which closely parallels her parents' move to America, resonated with Ronan. She's not nearly as homesick now that she has moved back to New York City, but she still talks to her mother several times a day. "She just knows me so well. She can sense when I

have doubt and can bring my attention to it."

It was her mother who encouraged Ronan to make her theatrical debut on the biggest stage in the world, in one of the great plays of the American canon. After watching her father's grueling work onstage as a child, Ronan believed she wouldn't have the maturity to do a play until she was in her early 20s. Even now, performing the nearly three-hour Crucible on Broadway has

> taken a physical toll-Ronan's voice is shot and her body sore.

Broadway has also forced her to remake her acting style. Ronan's greatest weapon as an actor is her silent gaze calculating in Atonement, mournful yet hopeful in Brooklyn. But the last row of an audience at a play cannot see Ronan's eyes, so for The Crucible she has worked to manifest a chilling glare with her entire physical presence. (The New York Times critic Ben Brantley praised Ronan's ability to be "alternately invisible and radiant

with focused intent.") "You get to a stage where the play is so part of your body, part of you physically, that a thought will be translated into a physical movement just naturally," she says. "I can feel myself growing every day, doing this, or at least I hope I can," she says, searching for wood to knock on in her dressing room.

Ronan finds it just as a speaker in her dressing room announces that she must start voice testing for tonight's performance. As we walk down four steep flights of stairs backstage, our conversation returns to the play and her character. "I'm glad you felt bad for Abigail," she says. "I don't want to do what's expected." Which makes us that much more eager to see what she'll do next.



CLEAN-WATER CHAMPION, LIBERIA

#### **Saran Kaba Jones** Quenching a nation's thirst

When Saran Kaba Jones returned to her native Liberia in 2008, after spending nearly two decades abroad as an ambassador's daughter, she was unprepared for the mayhem wreaked by years of civil war. "I had seen it on TV, but seeing kids on the street, selling snacks to support their families instead of going to school, that made it real," she says. A 26-year-old investor with the Singapore Economic Development Board at the time, Kaba Jones thought she could spend a month in country, launch an educational scholarship fund and leave knowing she had done something for a nation that had nurtured her until she was 7.

But the more time she spent on the ground, the more complicated her mission became. "I went thinking education was the solution, but when I talked to people, it was water, water, water," says Kaba Jones, now 34. Most rural areas had no access to clean running water, and kids were missing school so they could haul water home. So she abandoned her scholarship idea in favor of building systems designed to provide safe access to clean water for rural Liberians. Her organization, FACE Africa, has built 50 systems over the past seven years—and every single one of them is still in use today. "First I had to listen to what people wanted," she says. "Then I had to figure out how to make those systems last."

FACE Africa also trains community technicians so repairs can be done quickly and cheaply. Kaba Jones has spent just as much time building up her local staff, so that if she ever wants to move on, FACE Africa can continue without her. "That's how I'll know I was successful, when I can leave and no one will notice."—ARYN BAKER

SOFTWARE DEVELOPER, INDIA

#### **Umesh Sachdev** Digital translator

Umesh Sachdev builds bridges. Not the physical structures that span rivers but the virtual kind, helping hundreds of millions of people cross the digital divide by harnessing the power of speech.

On a 2007 trip around the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, Sachdev and his college friend Ravi Saraogi noticed that while even the poorest households had mobile phones, they could often operate them only well enough to make basic calls. The reason: the phones' interfaces used the wrong languages for the villagers. (Indians speak an estimated 780 languages and dialects, though only a few, like English and Hindi, are used on phones.)

That was the inspiration for Uniphore Software Systems. The startup, based in Chennai (formerly Madras), produces software that allows people to interact with their phones in their native languages. Uniphore's products—which include a virtual assistant able to process more than 25 global languages and 150 dialects—are being used by nearly 5 million people, mostly in India but also beyond. "Phones can help increase financial inclusion or help a farmer get weather information," says Sachdev, 30. "But you need a way for people to interact with the technology out there." With over a billion mobile-phone subscriptions in India alone, Uniphore is sure to get many more people talking. -Nikhil Kumar

'Phones can help increase financial inclusion or help a farmer get weather information.'





#### **Firas Alshater** Crossing cultures with laughter

From a distance, Firas Alshater might strike some in his adopted home of Germany as a classic Islamic hardliner. The Syrian refugee wears a long black beard, shaves his head and speaks with an Arabic accent. But meet him in person or click on one of the YouTube videos that have made him a viral star and you'll notice the signs of a Berlin hipster—the piercings, the small tattoo on his neck of the word *freedom* and the handlebar mustache.

His comedy is as disarming as his fashion sense. In a nation struggling to integrate more than a million asylum seekers from the Muslim world, Alshater's videos invite Germans to take a closer look before passing judgment on the new arrivals. "What I try to do is challenge people's perceptions of refugees," he says.

For his first video, posted to YouTube in late January, the 25-year-old stood blindfolded on a square in the center of Berlin next to a handwritten sign that read, I'M A SYRIAN REFUGEE. I TRUST YOU. DO YOU TRUST ME? HUG ME! After some hesitation, many passersby did just that, and the clip attracted more than 700,000 views, turning Alshater into a leading voice for the assimilation of asylum seekers.

Growing up in Damascus, Alshater studied theater and dreamed of becoming an actor—until the Syrian revolution broke out in 2011. Alshater documented the atrocities committed by the Syrian regime. That got him locked up for nine months, until he fled to Europe with the help of a German filmmaker.

For integration to work, Alshater says, both the natives and the newcomers have to look beyond their first impressions. "Smiles are the same in every language," he says. And if his videos attract enough of them, he might just inspire Germany to take a closer look at the newly arrived refugees and, eventually, accept them.

-SIMON SHUSTER



MODEL, SOUTH KOREA

## **Irene Kim**A true role model

Irene Kim doesn't compromise. Offered a dream modeling job at age 15, the Korean American walked out of the contract signing when the agency insisted she undergo minor plastic surgery, preferring to work her way up through the grueling fashion industry on her own terms. Told that dyeing her hair would ruin her career, Kim did it anyway, and her scarlet locks became her trademark, inspiring a swarm of imitators in South Korea.

"I've always just had this mind-set of being positive and confident in whatever I do," says Kim, 28, who grew up in Seattle and moved to South Korea in her teens. Today that means modeling for the likes of Chanel and Calvin Klein, hosting popular South Korean fashion television shows and, since last year, working as an Estée Lauder consultant. A graduate of New York City's prestigious Fashion Institute of Technology, she has 755,000 followers on Instagram, where she hopes her lighthearted and honest snapshots can help young people keep beauty in perspective. Eva Chen, head of fashion partnerships for Instagram, says Kim is part of a new generation of fashion personalities. "Rather than have a 'you can't sit with us' mentality, they invite their millions of fans to sit with them through fittings, front rows and more," Chen says. —CHARLIE CAMPBELL



ATHLETE, U.S.

#### Simone Biles Outgoing Olympian

Gymnastics is not a sport that favors longevity. Nor is it one that nurtures free spirits who veer from the spartan regimen of training. That's what makes Simone Biles such an anomaly. The 19-year-old Texan is the three-time world champion in the women's all-around event. She hasn't lost a competition since 2013, which makes her the odds-on favorite to continue that streak at the Olympics in Rio this summer.

She's been consumed by the sport since a day-care field trip to a gymnastics center as a child. Biles was hooked by the athleticism—and the showmanship. "I love competing," she says. "Most athletes get intimidated once they see how many fans are out there, but it almost calms me down in a way because I think of it as a fun way to show off what I've been working on."

Her relaxed approach initially surprised U.S. women's national team coordinator Martha Karolyi, who worried that Biles was getting too distracted. "She was like, Tone it down a bit," says Biles. "I don't think she knew that was me in my zone."

That's why Biles doesn't focus only on her remarkable record. She's more interested in making sure future gymnasts aren't intimidated by the pressures that can come with being an elite competitor. "I think I'm teaching my teammates that they can still be successful while having fun, and enjoying the moment rather than being a stone-cold brick," says Biles. "You can have fun and do well. Just let loose a bit." -Alice Park

'The gym is my outlet so I can get some energy out because I'm so hyper.'

PLAYWRIGHT, ENGLAND

#### **Polly Stenham** Theater wunderkind

At the age of 19, Polly Stenham was catapulted to fame when her play *That Face*—the first thing she ever wrote, she says, other than "terrible poetry"was discovered in a writing workshop and produced by London's Royal Court Theatre to widespread acclaim.

That Face moved to London's West End and eventually to New York in 2010, winning Stenham a Critics' Circle Award and three Olivier nominations at a time when her peers were still in college. Ten years on, Stenham has produced a body of work that is the envy of playwrights twice her age, with three more London shows. "Starting young made me fearless," the 29-yearold says. "You don't know how many ways in which you can fail."

Her plays grapple with mental health, family dysfunction and middle-class privilege, leading some to call her the voice of a particular kind of generation—the young and well-off, now forced to confront their lives of monied entitlement. Her own upbringing, as the daughter of a wealthy Unilever director and an artist mother who suffered with mental illness, gave Stenham very personal insight. "At what point are you accountable for your actions, and at what point are you the helpless sum of your past?" she asks.

She has plenty of fans—Girls creator Lena Dunham among them-but Stenham is self-effacing about her achievements. She also shows no sign of slowing down. She helped write Nicolas Winding Refn's new psychothriller, *The* Neon Demon, a hit at Cannes this year, and is working on an adaptation of The Odyssey for Britain's National Theatrean epic, but one that embraces her themes of loss and homecoming.

If Stenham has learned anything from the past decade, it's to embrace her selfdoubt and use it to strengthen her resolve: "I think by just working through it, I try to overcome it." — TARA JOHN





ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVIST, U.S.

### **Destiny Watford**Fighting to breathe

Since her senior year of high school, Destiny Watford, now 21, has led a committed group of teenagers in a movement to stop the building of what would have been the largest incinerator on the East Coast in her community's backyard. They knocked on doors, pressed elected officials and confronted corporate executives until authorities revoked the project's permit earlier this year.

That win brought attention to the problem of air pollution in Curtis Bay—the Baltimore neighborhood Watford calls home—and it landed Watford the prestigious Goldman Environmental Prize. But Watford doesn't think of herself as an environmentalist first. Her movement is about protecting the human rights of friends, family and neighbors. "People thought our fight to stop the incinerator was a cute after-school hobby," she says. "It was an act of survival."

Watford isn't kidding. Curtis Bay's ZIP code ranks as the most polluted in the state of Maryland, and asthma plagues large swaths of the population. Changing the narrative about the incinerator required the activists to shift the conversation from jobs and tax revenue to the health of young people. "For so long our voice has been taken from us or hindered in some way," Watford says. "In creating our own narrative, we take the power back." —Justin Worland

'People thought our fight to stop the incinerator was a cute after-school hobby. It was an act of survival.'





ROCK CLIMBER, U.S.

#### Ashima Shiraishi

## She can scale any obstacle

Ashima Shiraishi rubs her hands with chalk and considers the craggy cave in front of her. It looks as if something huge took a bite out of the Cliffs rock-climbing gym in New York City, then studded the surface with shapes placed at impossible distances. But this is just a warm-up for Shiraishi. In seconds, she spiders halfway up the wall. Then she's dangling overhead, somehow upside down, somehow by one hand. Mouths hang open. Everyone is looking up.

At age 15, Shiraishi is the best female rock climber in the world. Give her time to finish high school and she just might become the greatest climber—man or woman—of all time.

Shiraishi started climbing at age 6, scrabbling up boulders in New York's Central Park. By age 8, she was setting records as the youngest person ever to complete climbs around the world, and only a few years later she was snatching world titles. In March, she became the only female climber ever to conquer a boulder with a grade of V15—just one rating down from the toughest. At the gyms where Shiraishi now practices, everyone recognizes her climbing style and supernatural sense of calm.

"In climbing, gender really doesn't matter," Shiraishi says. "You're just facing the wall. Even if you're bigger or smaller than someone, you're tackling the same thing. It's just your determination and focus and dedication, and that's what makes you stronger."

While others look down when they climb, checking their work, Shiraishi dances on the wall in geometric designs, improvising patterns when she exhausts the hundreds that are set by the gym. "When I climb, I'm doing what I love to do," she says. "I feel like a leader of myself, not a leader of a sport."

-MANDY OAKLANDER



GEOLOGIST, ITALY

## **Francesco Sauro**Exploring inner space

For generations, indigenous tribes in Venezuela believed there were caverns hidden in a tabletop mountain called the Auyán-tepuí. (The word *tepuí* means "the house of the gods.") For explorer Francesco Sauro, who investigates some of the most remote undiscovered caves—in places ranging from Brazil, Venezuela and Mexico to Russia, Uzbekistan and the Philippines—finding these caverns was a sacred experience.

In March 2013, after a two-decade search by assorted other geologists, Sauro's team finally located a major cave system there, now known as Imawarì Yeuta, using satellite imagery and aerial surveys. Inside they found an untouched world, with vivid violet lakes and minerals that had crystallized in the shape of vast eggs and mushrooms. "We were the first new creatures there for millions of years," he says. "I was dreaming about it for months afterward."

The 31-year-old has become one of the most renowned explorers of his generation. He hopes studying these ancient preserved worlds will help us understand the origins of life. "The world is revealed by these caves," he says. "Below the surface is a dark continent, which is mostly unknown but needs to be preserved and considered. As humans, we need to start to think of the planet as not just what is on the surface. In caves we can find hints of the origins of life."—MATT SANDY

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# IL BATH—SPORTS ILLUSTRATED

# TimeOff

'CONNER NEVER LETS US FORGET HE'S JUST AN OVERTATTOOED WHITE GUY RIDDLED WITH SELF-DOUBT.' —PAGE 60

TELEVISION

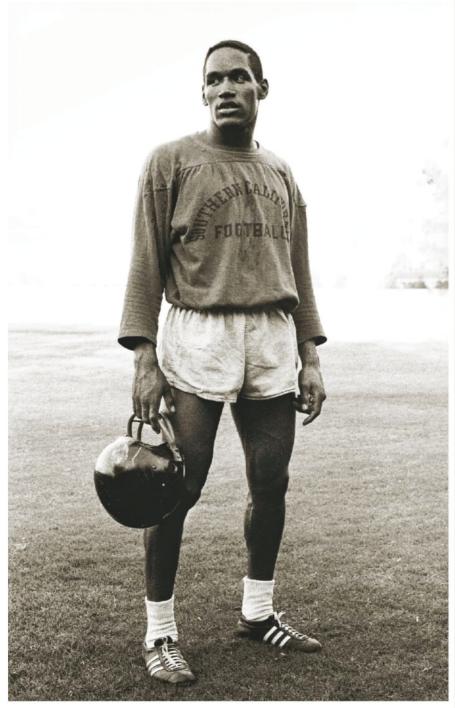
# O.J.: Made in America explores why the Juice couldn't set himself loose

#### By Daniel D'Addario

ORENTHAL JAMES SIMPSON, THE man at the center of ESPN's fivepart documentary O.J.: Made in America, was great at two things in particular: running and wanting. On the football field, Simpson was a genius of evasion. His deftness at avoiding opponents made him the first man ever to rush for 2.000 yards in an NFL season. After his retirement in 1979, he turned to comedy films, Hertz ads and sideline commentary as a way to pursue material success and respect from white America. It's this quest that defined Simpson's career in the years before his trial for the 1994 murders of his estranged wife Nicole Brown Simpson and Ron Goldman.

O.J. takes us from Simpson's early stardom at the University of Southern California—a mostly white bubble floating above the racial unrest of the 1960s, where he marked the turbulent year of 1968 with a Heisman Trophy win—to his NFL years with the Buffalo Bills and San Francisco 49ers. Later, as a former athlete and newly minted media personality, he jumped Los Angeles' racial divide, residing in luxe Brentwood. A former CEO of Hertz recalls getting Simpson into an exclusive country club: "They loved him, because he just fit in."

His current incarceration for



Simpson in 1967. He played running back at USC after getting his start at a community college in his hometown, San Francisco

a 2007 armed robbery sentenced to 33 years, he is eligible for parole next year bookends the film, which is a tragedy several times over. There's the horrible fact of two deaths—O.I. is unambiguous in its position that Simpson committed the murders of which he was acquitted-but the documentary is most interested in its subject's belief that he had transcended race. In an interview unearthed by director Ezra Edelman, Simpson describes a character he'd wanted to play in the period film Ragtime: "Here was a black man at a time when you were supposed to know you were black." If Simpson also spoke for himself, he was getting ahead of the story.

Edelman, who directed the Peabody-winning basketball documentary Magic & Bird: A Courtship of Rivals, skillfully depicts the crucial irony of Simpson's acquittal. He got off, the film argues, thanks to the wariness of law enforcement shared by people for whom he'd never previously had time—African-American Angelenos just three years removed from the acquittal of the police officers who beat Rodney King. Once freed, Simpson tried, and failed, to rejoin Brentwood society. Off he went to the golf courses of Florida and to Las Vegas, seeking approval he couldn't find in the familiar places.

Simpson's story—ignited at the intersection of race, gender and celebrity—is rich territory and was already re-examined on television this year. But O.J. (which was briefly released in theaters to qualify for the Oscars) is no rehash. FX's brilliant The People v. O.J. Simpson: American Crime Story hewed to the criminal trial, beginning with a murder and end-



The Simpsons celebrate at their 1985 wedding

ing with a verdict. O.J. offers great insight into the case, including the claim by Simpson's agent that Simpson ensured the famous glove would not fit by refusing to take his arthritis medicine. But this is less a crime story than a character study of a man who craved attention and found more than he ever imagined.

Edelman is a gifted curator, cutting together interviews—with subjects including former prosecutor Marcia Clark and two trial jurors—and footage from Simpson's life. One clip shows a postrelease Simpson, near incoherent, yelling at a television about his persecution by district attorney Gil Garcetti. He can't fathom what has happened to him except by framing it as a conspiracy.

What becomes of Simpson

'All of a sudden, the system has forced me to look at things racially.'

O.J. SIMPSON, during his 1995 trial for murder

is all the more chilling in light of what we've seen. In 2006, he starred in a *Punk'd*-style reality show called Juiced, then attempted to publish the cynically conceived memoir If I Did It. He was arrested for armed robbery less than a year later and has been locked up ever since.

Simpson comes across, ultimately, as a cipher. He's far from alone in his pursuit of fame—during his robbery trial, Clark turns up working as a reporter for Entertainment Tonight. But Simpson, who had run from San Francisco public housing all the way to Brentwood, sought to fill a different void.

And he still does. Shown in a meeting with supervisors at Nevada's Lovelock Correctional Center, Simpson explains that he's been on good behavior, working as a janitor and helping coach prison sports teams. With a smile, he says, "I like to say we won the championship."

#### **O.J.: MADE IN AMERICA**

premieres June 11 on ABC at 9 p.m. E.T. and continues on June 14, 15, 17 and 18 at 9 p.m. E.T. on ESPN

TIME PICKS

#### MOVIES

The documentary De Palma (June 10) offers an intimate portrait of Brian De Palma, director of classics like Carrie and Scarface, and the film industry he helped shape for half a century.



#### MUSIC

On Strange Little Birds (June 10), the sixth album from grunge rockers Garbage, front woman Shirley Manson sings brooding songs about a navelgazing society oblivious to greater concerns.

#### BOOKS

Stephen King concludes his Bill Hodges trilogy with the frightful End of Watch, in which the retired detective delves into a new case linked to the evil mastermind he thought he had neutralized.

#### **TELEVISION**

Rashida Jones returns to TBS for a second season of Angle Tribeca (June 6); Angie gets back to work after emerging from the coma that knocked her off duty at the end of the previous season.



BOOKS

# A cult coming-of-age debut

#### By Eliana Dockterman

EMMA CLINE'S DEBUT novel, *The Girls*, depicts the adolescent longings and frustrations of Evie Boyd, a 14-year-old who gets sucked into a Manson-family-like cult in 1969 California. Led by a charming but talentless middle-aged hippie named Russell, the cult consists largely of women desperate for love who find comfort not only in Russell's arms but also in those of their sisters. "To be part of this amorphous group [meant] believing love could come from any direction. So you wouldn't be disappointed if not enough came from the direction you hoped," Evie observes.

When the cult's practices take a gruesome turn, it's enthralling to trace the transformation of seemingly independent women to lemmings. Cline, 27, has said she wrote the book in a sort of fever dream over the course of three months while burrowed away in a converted garden shed in Brooklyn. And it reads that way in the best sense, as one singular flowing thought told from the perspective of a now middle-aged Evie.

While the cult's nefarious acts keep pages flipping, Cline's attention is trained on the women who are conditioned to want nothing but to please men. It's a perceptive societal critique, but one Cline makes rather unsubtly. Instead of showing how Evie accedes to magazines that instruct on the perfect makeup application needed to catch a man and radio

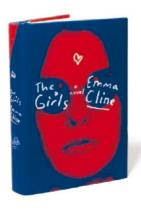


ballads that turn women into objects of lust, Cline uses Evie to simply state her thesis: "I wondered later if this was why there were so many more women than men at the ranch. All that time I had spent readying myself, the articles that taught me life was really just a waiting room until somebody noticed you—the boys had spent that time becoming themselves."

Evie's sentiments are familiar: Judy Blume's hormonal heroines also yearn for adult bodies, adult experiences and the attentions of adult men, thanks to pop culture. But unlike Blume's girls, who tend to be buoyed by a best friend or a sympathetic relative, Evie finds herself alone. Her parents have divorced and become preoccupied with their new mates. Her crush, who happens to be her best friend's

The thing about being a young woman, at least in my experience, was that you were made into this object so early on.'

EMMA CLINE, speaking to Vogue about The Girls



older brother, has run away from home. Her best friend has iced her out because of the aforementioned crush. Without the bulwark of family and friends that populate happier coming-of-age tales, Evie is exposed. In waltzes Suzanne, a mysterious, raven-haired cult member with whom Evie immediately becomes obsessed. Their romance is the most delightful part of the narrative.

Indeed, Suzanne outshines the one-dimensional Russell, which makes it all the more confusing when she submits to his mad ravings. Cline creates a world of binaries: women are susceptible to the manipulation of men, and men are ever on the brink of violence. The dynamic is set in motion when Russell first meets Evie and calls her "Eve, the first woman." We wait for Russell, the snake, to offer an apple. Evie has similar interactions with other men. She later remarks, "I should have known that when men warn you to be careful, often they are warning you of the dark movie playing across their own brains." It's a reductive gender dynamic. But it's easy to forgive the first-time novelist who otherwise does a compelling job of tapping into the psyche of women pushed to the edge.

Calamity arrives when these put-upon women release their pent-up rage, though they aim it in the wrong direction. The impulse, if not the actions, will ring true for every woman who has at some point buried her fury when a man has condescended to her or asserted his dominance. Cline would have us believe that only chance decides whose emotions will boil over and whose will merely simmer.



#### REVIEW

## Pop's coolest sister act taps into a John Hughes refrain

AS A PITCH, TEGAN AND SARA SOUNDS LIKE AN ACT FATED for mainstream stardom: photogenic identical twin sisters from Canada who write scratchy, infectious songs about heartbreak. Yet since the duo's formation in 1995, the sisters—that's Tegan and Sara Quin, 35—have worked mostly on the fringes of pop, earning a devoted following for their sweet harmonies, intimate lyrics and LGBT advocacy. (Both women are openly gay.) It wasn't until their seventh album, 2013's *Heartthrob*, that they teamed up with producer Greg Kurstin—who has worked with Adele and Pink—to inject a dance-pop bounce into their songs. For the first time, they broke through with a Hot 100 single, "Closer," earning the highest-charting record of their career almost two decades after they launched. Since then, they've toured with Katy Perry, performed with Taylor Swift during her 1989 tour and opened for Lady Gaga.

Their new album *Love You to Death*, out June 3, is a continuation of the sound that buoyed them to higher levels of visibility, with '8os-referencing production that's aligned with the best pop of the present. "Faint of Heart" sounds transported from a John Hughes movie, with crashing synths and giant hooks, and the sparkly sing-along refrain of "Stop Desire" has radio written all over it. Yet there's a progressive sensibility at work that flicks at their indie roots. The nervy lead single "Boyfriend," with hand claps and bright percussion, is about a love affair with a sexually confused girl; on "BWU," they storm the marriage-industrial complex with the roaring chorus "I don't need a white wedding." Even as pop stars, they're still a little rock 'n' roll. —SAM LANSKY

'Guitars are just over for me. For me! I'm not making a statement like, "Guitars are dead!"'

SARA QUIN, on her new sound, to TIME in April

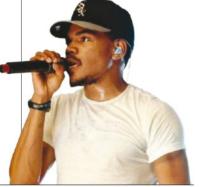
Chance the Rapper follows in the Chicago footsteps of Kanye West

#### **REVIEW**

#### Chance the Rapper colors outside lines

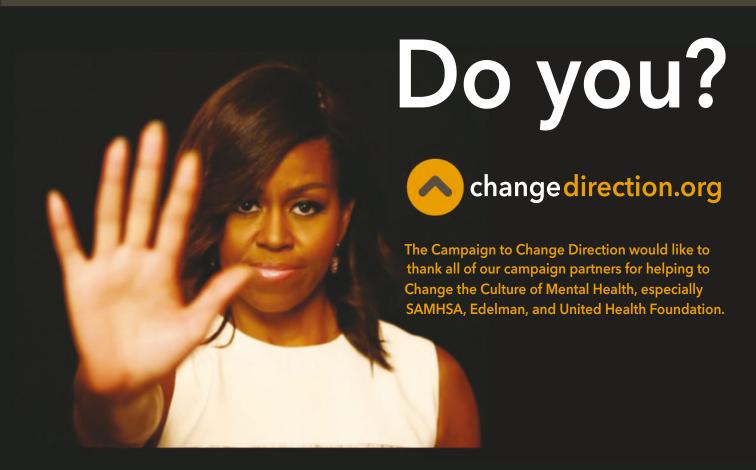
CHANCE THE RAPPER HAS been called the next Kanve West, and it's easy to see why: they're both Chicago rappers with ambition to spare. But it might be unfair to Chance, whose new mixtape Coloring Book, released exclusively on Apple Music, is a joyful pastiche of gospel and hip-hop that marks him as one of his generation's most exciting artists. West himself, who appears alongside the Chicago Children's Choir on the album's first track, "All We Got," tweeted that Coloring Book was a "masterpiece."

Like any kid from the South Side, Chance (real name: Chancelor Bennett) is eager to brag about his hometown in ways that are observant and slyly political: "I got my city doing front flips/ When every father, mayor, rapper jumps ship," he croons on "Angels," in a nod to Rahm Emanuel. But Chance praises God above all else, and he shines when the political and spiritual intersect. On "Blessings," he raps, "Jesus' black life ain't matter/I know, I talk to his daddy." It's the type of audacity that makes rappers into superstars. - NASH JENKINS





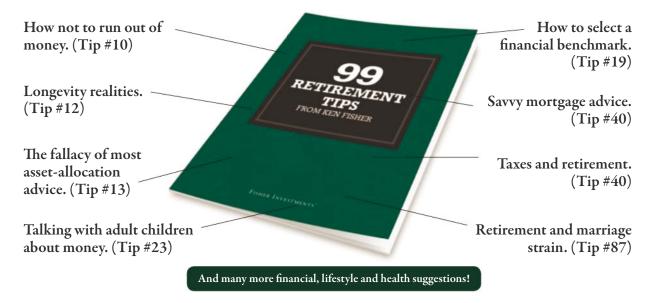
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#### **PROFILE**

## Paul Simon is still hooked on mystery for essential new set

#### By Isaac Guzmán

PAUL SIMON IS PLEASED THAT HIS NEW ALBUM, *STRANGER* to Stranger, kicks off with a string of wry takes on our new gilded age. In "The Werewolf," a wealthy Milwaukee man has been murdered by his "fairly decent wife," and now they're both out shopping for a "fairly decent afterlife." Meanwhile, the insatiably privileged are all elbows at a fast-food joint: They "eat all the nuggets/ Then they order extra fries." A reckoning is due, in the form of a hungry beast howling in the hills.

"It's about the situation that we're in and what seems to be coming our way," Simon tells TIME. "One way or another, the werewolf is coming. There's a line about the 'ignorance and arrogance in the national debate.' We've been in that debate for years. But it also has the jokes, which I like." He's particularly proud of finding a use for a lyric he'd long kept in a notebook: "The fact is most obits are mixed reviews/ Life is a lottery/ A lot of people lose."

At 74, Simon is on a creative upswing unmatched by most artists half his age. *Stranger to Stranger* is the third (and most effective) in a string of albums that represent his best work since 1990's *The Rhythm of the Saints*. It is sad, funny, beautiful and endearingly human—qualities that listeners first detected back in 1964 in his first album with Art Garfunkel. Depending on how one divvies up his career's phases, Simon is amid his fifth or sixth reinvention, yet *Stranger to Stranger* may be the most essentially "Paul Simon" album to date.



A LAST 'LULLABY'
Harry Partch disciple
Dean Drummond died of
cancer two months after
playing his hand-built
zoomoozophone on
"Insomniac's Lullaby"

At this point, Simon has so internalized his various incarnations that it sounds completely natural to hear his deadpan vocal delivery underpinned by West African guitars, the staccato thump of flamenco cajón and samples from an Italian DJ named Clap! Clap! Not to mention the occasional layer of handbuilt instruments, such as a Chromelodeon and Harmonic Canon, from the collection of atonal composer Harry Partch. The album is neither an experiment nor a huge departure. It is a crystallization that sounds exactly like Simon-and utterly unlike anyone else.

Like a diminishing handful of his septuagenarian poppeers, Simon continues to embrace risks. "I like that mystery—that's what keeps me writing," he says. "You're still always starting with a blank page, and you don't know how to begin. The mystery is so beguiling. If you get it right, you really get a big rush of dopamine in your brain. Then you're hooked, and you get it again."

Much of Simon's new work touches on exclusion and loss: "Wristband" riffs on a story about a singer locked out of his own show to evoke all people denied access to the good life, and two songs touch upon the trials of a schizophrenic, poetry-writing "street angel." Even the prettiest songs are laced with pathos. The album concludes with "Insomniac's Lullaby," a transcendent waltz-time ballad that recalls the melancholy counterpoint of "Old Friends" or "American Tune." In a typically droll Simon twist, he reassures us, "We'll eventually all fall asleep." He's also talking about the big sleep, the dirt nap, the deep six—a fate to which his artistry has yet to succumb. □

ILYA S. SAVENOK—GETTY IMAGES

#### **REVIEW**

### Andy Samberg puts the pale pop in *Popstar*, 4real

THE APPEAL OF ANDY SAMBERG IS THAT HE NEVER APPEARS to be trying too hard. His comedy is the off-the-cuff, vaguely nerdy kind, a grownup—but not too grownup—version of improvisational horsing around in the parental basement. With his writing and performing partners Jorma Taccone and Akiva Schaffer—the trio known as the Lonely Island—he now brings us *Popstar: Never Stop Never Stopping*, a faux documentary chronicling the high highs and low lows of Samberg's Conner4Real, a former boy-band star whose first solo album meets with success, only to be followed by another that tanks. What could have gone wrong? He took care to include a pro-gay-marriage anthem (punctuating every other line with the words *not gay*, just to make sure his listenership didn't get the wrong idea), and he enlisted 100 producers for 17 tracks. Nothing exceeds like excess.

Conner doesn't suffer alone: his ex-bandmates, played by Taccone and Schaffer (also the movie's directors), are floundering too. Together, the three wheel through absurd gags that shouldn't work and somehow make them sing, giving the movie a loose, joyous energy. (The large roster of star cameos, including Questlove, DJ Khaled and Mariah Carey, doesn't hurt.) Samberg's Conner swaggers through it all, but he never lets us forget he's just an overtattooed white guy riddled with self-doubt. Even his excessive indoor pastiness, possibly the result of spending all that time in the studio with those 100 producers, is funny, and Samberg, at heart a pasty indoor person himself, knows it.—STEPHANIE ZACHAREK

'We'd been talking about this new genre of movie, the popumentary ... It's a glossier version of a rock documentary.'

ANDY SAMBERG, in Entertainment Weekly, on the Lonely Island's inspiration for Popstar



Hightower was 10 when she filmed The Fits

#### REVIEW

## Adolescence is a mystery in The Fits

SOMETIMES IT TAKES A small film to tackle big but subtle ideas, like the role of the mystical in everyday life. In Anna Rose Holmer's The Fits, Cincinnati preteen Toni (played by Royalty Hightower, a newcomer whose face holds the camera with unguarded intensity) seems headed to becoming a boxer, like her older brother. But she really longs to be part of a dance troupe that rehearses at the same community center where she trains. After her workouts, she peers wistfully through the narrow window of the gym where young women perfect their elaborate routines. They're older than she is, which is part of the draw—the world of feminine power and beauty that they represent calls out to her.

But shortly after she joins the troupe, the women begin suffering intense, enigmatic fainting spells, or fits. Are these an affliction, or possibly an initiation into a state of grace? Holmer doesn't answer that question outright, and her film, both intimate and bracingly cinematic, is better for it. *The Fits* riffs on the power and mystery of adolescent beauty, and on the joy of what it means to *move*. —S.Z.



#### QUICK TALK

#### **Emilia Clarke**

Clarke, 29, may be the fierce Khaleesi, Mother of Dragons, on Game of Thrones, but she's much bubblier in her new movie, Me Before You (out June 3), based on the best-selling novel. In it she plays Lou, an aide turned love interest to wealthy quadriplegic Will (Sam Claflin).

What drew you to this character? She just felt so much like me. I like people, I like laughter, I like joy. Crazily, I'm known for playing someone who's the opposite. [Khaleesi] never smiles.

Did you feel pressure to please the book's fans? I've made naive choices to take on roles that are beloved—*Thrones*, *Terminator*, *Breakfast at Tiffany's*. For better or worse, I've worked really hard to please the fans. For the first time, with this one, I read it and was like, "I've got this. I know her."

How do you handle criticism? With Game of Thrones, I feel more pressure the bigger it gets. Every season, I'm like, "Don't let this be the season I f-ck it up." I'm reading and researching. I watch as many strong female leaders as I can. Season 1, I got obsessed with Cate Blanchett in *Elizabeth*. Then I decided to watch Tilda Swinton in everything she did. I follow current affairs to try to understand where power comes from. Trump's a hoot for that—all that self-confidence. I'll watch speeches by leaders in languages I don't speak, and I see if I can understand what they're saying just based on the delivery and try to emulate that.

You're known as a prankster.
Did you pull any on the set of Me
Before You? It all began with a
Khaleesi bobblehead doll that
I was given. I mislaid it and
blamed Sam. Then I found it
and planted it in his bag. He
held it ransom, so I put a fart
machine in his wheelchair.
Then Sam stole all the

furniture out of my room, so I put fish in his socks, because I couldn't think of anything else to do.

-ELIANA DOCKTERMAN



#### **REVIEW**

### Me Before You: a three-hankie dose of charm and waterworks

some tearjerkers are briskly effective at getting the waterworks going, though not in a way that's lastingly cathartic. *Me Before You*—adapted by Jojo Moyes from her enormously popular novel and directed by first-timer Thea Sharrock—is that kind of picture, a harmless enough entry in the "adorable mite tames surly masculine beast" romantic-weeper genre, hitting all the right beats with the clink of an expertly struck cowbell.

Game of Thrones' Emilia Clarke, looking and sounding less like a mother of dragons than the kind of winsome cartoon mouse who uses a polka-dot toadstool

for an umbrella, plays Lou, a
young Englishwoman who
has deferred her dreams
of going to college—she
needs to work to keep
her family afloat.
In desperation,
she takes a job as
caretaker to a man
who has recently been
paralyzed in an accident.

William (*The Hunger* Games' Sam Claflin) used to be one of those guys who would

"live life to the fullest," which, in the movie's terms, means doing manly-man, rich-dude-at-leisure things like performing daredevil waterskiing feats and diving off impossibly high cliffs into the surf below. Now stuck in a wheelchair and essentially a prisoner in the family castle, William is sour and miserable and wishes to die.

Until Lou comes skipping down the lane. At first, William resists her sunny disposition and wardrobe of sweaters adorned with hearts. But her charm assault is formidable, and it's not long before this former crosspatch is bestowing kooky gifts, like whimsical bumblebee legwear, upon his lady love. In terms of bending men to her will, Lou may not be so far off from Khaleesi after all.

If you can tolerate this much cuteness, Clarke and Claflin may grow on you—their banter becomes less adorably unbearable as the film goes on. And the bittersweet ending of *Me Before You* may make you cry, even if an hour later you may not remember why. Cheerful and efficient, this is the stripey tights of melodramas.

-s.z.



Rihanna collaborated on a line of **futuristic sunglasses with Dior** that are inspired by a character from *Star Trek: The Next Generation.*  A new Winnie-the-Pooh story celebrates the 90th birthdays of the beloved bear as well as Queen Elizabeth II, with a cameo by a boy who resembles Prince George.



Jeopardy! and Wheel of Fortune executive producer Harry Friedman set a Guinness World Record for producing more than 11,128 gameshow episodes.



Best-selling author Wally Lamb will release his new novel, I'll Take You There, as an app first, two days before paper and digital editions.



Starbucks is putting coffee on tap with its new Nitro Cold Brew, a beverage the company says infuses nitrogen into slow-steeped java.



TIME'S WEEKLY TAKE ON

LOVE IT

LEAVE IT

WHAT POPPED IN CULTURE



**LeVar Burton** 

as Geordi La

**Forge** 

Katy Perry's Twitter account—the largest in the world, with 89 million followers was hacked.



Justin Bieber and Skrillex are being sued by singer-songwriter Casey Dienel for alleged copyright infringement on "Sorry"; the duo have denied the claim.



Two San Jose, Calif., teens pranked visitors at an art gallery by leaving a pair of glasses on the floor; people thought it was art.



An enormous alligator that eyewitnesses estimated at 15 ft. long was filmed **roaming** a **golf course** in Palmetto, Fla.



"If it doesn't, we'll be checking your vital signs."
—J.K. Rowling on Twitter, after a fan asked if upcoming play Harry Potter and the Cursed Child would make him cry.



—Chris Evans, reacting to Marvel's announcement that Captain America is—and always has been—an undercover agent for former Nazi organization Hydra.





# On politically correct language: don't knock it 'til you try it

#### By Susanna Schrobsdorff

MY DAUGHTER CAME HOME FROM A SEMESTER AT A SMALL liberal-arts college with a new vocabulary—the kind that pundits like to mock these days. Words like *microaggression*, *intersectionality*, *trigger warning*, *nonbinary* and *cisgender* migrated from her campus right into my living room. Now if I phrase something in some outdated way, misassign a *she* or a *he*, I get groans of indignation or looks of pity. Sometimes it feels like navigating a field of verbal IEDs: one false step and you've inadvertently invalidated a segment of the population you hadn't even considered before.

It's easy to view this word policing as a superficial indulgence of kids with not enough to worry about. But if I've learned anything from child rearing, it's that things you made fun of yesterday will feel normal, and perhaps even essential, tomorrow. Like gluten-free cupcakes, Chuck E. Cheese's birthday parties, stroller cup holders and yoga for 6-year-olds (or yoga in general). The truth is, you will become your own most dreaded cliché eventually, so it's best not to fight it.

You could say this school year has been an education for me too. What seemed like over-the-top political correctness from the young ones at Thanksgiving doesn't feel as awkward lately. As the debate over bathroom rights spreads, so does this new vocabulary. And I've learned as much from the language my kid has given up as I have from what she's adopted. When she told me that her co-op dorm had proposed a ban on any comments regarding bodies and appearance—even something nice—I almost laughed. "So wait, you can't say, 'Hey, you look great,' to someone?" I asked. Nope, said daughter: "There's a risk of it being damaging or hurtful or inviting comparison, even if it's complimentary."

MY FIRST THOUGHT was that by banning all appearance talk from conversation, these girls would also eradicate a fundamental building block of female relationships. It is, after all, a ritual for women of some generations to greet each other with a flurry of compliments that are immediately countered with corresponding self-deprecating jokes. It's like a mutual-disarmament pact where you offer up a vulnerability and the other person reciprocates. It conveys humility, defuses nascent competition and can make you feel as if you have something in common with a woman you've just met. You're symbolically baring your tender underbelly and sometimes actually baring it to convey solidarity.

But all that self-deprecation can veer into the absurd. Amy Schumer blasted this very bad habit in a recent skit. A group of young women are meeting up on a street corner.



They greet each new arrival with a compliment, and everyone responds with an outrageous denial. "I'm like a size 100 now," says one in response to admiring comments about her dress. "I paid like \$2 for it. It's probably made of old Burger King crowns." When the very last woman arrives and someone says something nice to her about what she's wearing, she just says, "Thanks." Every other woman explodes (literally) in shock. Even with body positivity becoming a veritable movement, it seems as if we still haven't learned to take a compliment.

**SURE, MY KID MAKES A VALID ARGUMENT** when she says that talking about looks at all, positively or not, helps feed the sexism that is nowhere near abating. Even the new rallying cry of "I'm beautiful the way I am" still calls attention to how we look, still using "beautiful" as the goal. Nor has all that feel-good talk changed most of the culture. For every plus-size model on the cover of a magazine, there's a dating app where you swipe left on the basis of only a photo or there's another "perfect" Kardashian seminude selfie labeled as empowering.

Even so, I think that banishing all body talk or insisting that it be nothing but positive risks shutting down an important conversation about the often startling and bewildering and profound changes the female body goes through from puberty to pregnancy to menopause. Experiencing all that alone, without any commiseration, would be a drag.

I still haven't quite been able to convince my daughter of this. She admonishes me when I howl about some new indignity of aging. She thinks I should embrace the whole process, let my hair go gray and stop whining about the whole spare-tire thing. Don't give in to patriarchal standards! She's right, of course. I should set a more enlightened example. I'll try to do better, get with the new program. But I'm also looking forward to when she's my age, because there's nothing like experience to muck up your ideals.

**Mary Barra** The CEO and chair of General Motors believes in speed, self-driving cars and not deciding too early who should be President

As CEO, you steered GM through the safety recall and litigation over the ignition switches. Is there anything you would do differently now? There are always things you would change on the margin, but generally I'm very proud of the way we lived our values as we managed through the recall.

GM recently offered payments to owners of some large SUVs. Why? We found that there had been a data error in the way that we calculated the fuel economy on the labels of the GMC Acadia, the Buick Enclave and the Chevrolet Traverse. So although this wasn't a safety issue, when we found an error, we raised it and are fixing it.

Can you explain the investment in Lyft, a ride-share company that wants fewer cars on the road?

At a very high level going forward, General Motors wants to help people get from point A to point B, whether it's their traditional owner-driver model, sharing, or in the future, I'm confident it will be in autonomous [vehicles].

Your association with GM goes back to childhood, since your dad was a diemaker there. At some point did you say, "O.K., I'm going to aim to be CEO"? I never had a five- or 10-year plan to become the CEO of the company. I always wanted to contribute fully in the role I was in. If you do every job like you're going to do it for the rest of your life, that's when you get noticed.

Do you see younger female executives making mistakes you wish you could warn them about?

The biggest message I have for young women is, Don't start cutting off branches of your career tree unnecessarily early. Sometimes women say, I know I want to have a family or play in the local symphony, and they start pulling themselves out of their career path. You don't have to take yourself out of the running before you even start.

The Chevy Volt was a much admired partly electric car, but GM sold fewer than it hoped. How will you measure the success of the new all-electric Bolt? Do you have a number? We don't. We believe that when you have over 200 miles of electric range, it erases range anxiety for most cases. We think that for the first time, at an affordable level, this might be the car that is a person's only vehicle.

What is on your blue-sky list? My goal is for General Motors to lead in safe autonomous driving.

Are you concerned about rumors of an Apple Car? We assume that any companies that are rumored to be doing it are probably going to. What we focus on is leading the technology and integrating that technology into a vehicle that delights the customer.

So when you wake up in the morning, what are your first thoughts? I spend a lot of early mornings thinking about executing our plan quickly. The big thing I worry about is speed.

**Speaking of which, have you ever gotten a ticket?** Just a couple. Nothing excessive. It was more in that five-mile range.

Who would you like to see as the next U.S. President? I really have not made up my mind yet. We aren't even through officially knowing who are the two candidates running.

Is there anybody you would rule out? There is still so much to learn.

Do your kids treat you differently now that you're Fortune's most powerful woman in America? No, they remind me that my most important job is mom in their eyes.—BELINDA LUSCOMBE

'If you do every job like you're going to do it for the rest of your life, that's when you get noticed.'



# Tanning's fifteen minutes are over. Let your inner bealth, beauty, and vitality shine through.

